

London Poles Ordered Sabotage

See Page 3

WEATHER

Partly Cloudy
Continued Warm
Moderate Winds

Daily Worker

★
Edition

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MILLIONS GREET EISENHOWER HERE

Jam Streets in All-Day Fete

By HARRY RAYMOND

The sidewalks of New York overflowed with the greatest demonstration in the city's history yesterday, as millions of its people poured out in jubilant acclaim of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Four million enthusiastic, cheering persons crowded along the route of the General's 25-car motorcade, craned from windows and building ledges, waved flags and home-made banners, and said:

"WELCOME, GENERAL IKE. WELL DONE."

The roaring welcome began when Gen. Eisenhower stepped from his giant four-motored plane, the "Sunflower," at LaGuardia Airport at 10:15 a.m. Thirty-five thousand men, women and children hailed him as he emerged from the plane to receive a 17-gun salute.

GREETED AT AIRPORT

He grinned broadly at the cheering airport crowd. Some had been waiting since before dawn. The first person to speak to him and shake his hand was Mayor LaGuardia, who said:

"The admiration of 7,500,000 people is extended to you, Gen. Eisenhower."

Eisenhower's grin broadened.

"Thank you very much," he replied.

Eisenhower's party of 53 officers and enlisted men arrived in five planes from Washington. Eisenhower's plane, leading the formation, bore a small red flag with five silver stars, symbol of his rank as General of the Army.

A roar of welcome continued all along the long parade route, through Queens, along Fifth Ave., down the East Side to the Battery, and up Broadway to City Hall.

200,000 AT CITY HALL

Two hundred thousand persons greeted the General at City Hall as the Mayor presented him with a gold medal of the city and a scroll of honorary citizenship of the big town.

"The Nazi has been placed where he won't harm us for a little while," he said and added:

"How much better would it have been had there been no cause for rejoicing, had there been no war? At one stretch in our trip this morning, the Mayor told me there were 50,000 school children. I looked at them carefully and I suppose they averaged 12 years old.

"Can the parents and relatives of those children look 10 years
(Continued on Page 2)



Gets City's Highest Award

Part of the huge crowd of 200,000 who packed all available space in City Hall Park to greet Gen. Ike. The General was made an honorary citizen of the City by Mayor LaGuardia.

—Daily Worker photo

4,000,000 Jam City Streets To Welcome Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)

ahead and be satisfied with anything than your best to keep them away from the horrors of the battlefield?

"It has got to be done. It isn't enough that we devise every kind of international machinery to keep the peace. We must also be strong ourselves. Weaknesses cannot co-operate with anything. Only strength can cooperate."

The Eisenhower caravan then left City Hall to receive the plaudits of millions more.

CHILDREN CHEER

A sea of human faces on both sides of the street. Cheering school children—all waving flags. Windows of world-famous buildings filled from the ground to the 70th and 80th floors. Thousands of garment workers. Overlaid factory workers, taking a few minutes off to hail a great soldier. People of every nationality on earth.

There was no possible way of estimating accurately the number of such masses as cheered "General Ike"—the only truly accurate statement would be that it was one of the great assemblages of humanity. Chief Police Inspector John J. O'Connell, carried away by the emotional impact of it all, said it must have numbered 6,000,000. Police Commissioner Lewis Valentine first estimated it to reporters at 3,000,000 but when he returned to headquarters and heard reports of subordinates, increased it to 4,000,000—3,000,000 along the parade route and 1,000,000 who saw the General afterward.

It was not a riotous crowd. It was no carnival. These men, women and children were serious about their demonstration. They shouted all together. Hardly an individual word emerged coherent from the booming, echoing walls of sound and the blizzards of torn paper, telephone books and ticker tape.

The General appeared youthful as he stood in the back of the open car and waved both hands to his welcomers.

"I couldn't imagine a bigger or friendlier crowd or one that wanted more to express something deep inside," he told newspapermen. "I never saw so many people in one space in my life."

The people of Paris, he said, were fine to him. But he stated he felt more at home here.

"Here," Eisenhower added, "I would have liked to hop out of the car every 50 feet or so and speak to some little boy or a man covered with coal dust—just ask him what he's doing. You're one of them here. You feel like you might just as well have been standing on the curb as that man in the car. . . . Well, it was overpowering. Once or twice I choked up."

SPEAK TO GENERAL

The General was obviously moved by the tremendous welcome. When his car moved slowly on Broadway and Fifth Ave., relatives of men killed in action came out to speak to the General personally.

"I had a chance to talk to some of them," said Eisenhower.

On lower Broadway and in the

Truman Hops Off For West Coast

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UP).—President Truman was en route to the West Coast today on a 2,436-mile non-stop flight—the first domestic plane trip ever made by a President.

His immediate destination was Olympia, Wash., where he will enjoy a short period of relaxation before flying to San Francisco to address the closing session of the security conference.

It is the first leg on an extensive air itinerary which ultimately will take him to Berlin for the Big Three meeting some time before July 17.

garment area crowds broke from the curbs and almost overflowed the Eisenhower car.

Along the line of parade there were hundreds of home-talent bands and drum corps. At Union Square the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union greeted the procession with a band playing on a large truck. Local 802 of the Musicians Union had a large band at Duffy Square. The Laundry Workers, CIO, and the Butchers Union, AFL, greeted the General with large banners.

One large banner in the garment area said:

"Welcome Ike. Now trap the Jap."

BARRAGE OF ROSES

The Eisenhower car was pelted with thousands of roses. A shower of red, white and blue feathers came down on the procession at 38 St. and Fifth Ave. Nurses in white uniforms greeted the General from a dozen hospitals. There was not one bit of formality. Everybody called the General "Ike."

After lunching at the Mayor's home in Gracie Mansion and chatting briefly with the newspaper men and women who accompanied him on his trip through the city, Eisenhower rode through two more massive demonstrations.

Nearly a half million persons cheered him as he drove up Seventh Ave. through Harlem. He received another mighty roaring welcome when he entered the Polo Grounds to see a ball game between the Giants and Braves—a game that was played out despite a shower.

It seemed that all the Negro people of Harlem were out with a big joyous reception for the man who commanded the victorious Allied troops on the western European front. They were jammed from curb to building all the way through Harlem's Seventh Ave.

With a testimonial dinner in the



Above, General of Army Dwight D. Eisenhower responds with his famous grin and a waving arm to cheers of the crowd at the Washington airport after landing from the airplane that brought him from Europe. Below, Gen. Eisenhower meets his wife at the airport.

Waldorf-Astoria in the evening, it was a full day for Gen. Eisenhower. And today will be a full day, too. Today he is scheduled to visit the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Then he will go to his home in Abilene, Kan.

"I expect to get an eight day leave," Eisenhower said, "and after that short rest I'll be getting back to Europe."

Philip Murray Hails Bridges Victory

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Supreme Court decision in the Harry Bridges case "upholds the right of free people in this country to choose their own collective bargaining agent without fear of interference from any source," Philip Murray, president of the CIO, stated today.



Gold Star Mother's Mite of Welcome

By LOLA PAINE

A little woman—unknown to the thousands at 14 St. and Broadway—was the guest of honor at Union Square. She was dressed in black, with a black veil over her hat. On her breast was a gold star.

Mrs. Joseph Mineo of 340 E. 70th St., had come to see General Eisenhower, under whom her son, the late Private Frank Mineo, 30, served in the European theatre. She was standing in the crowd when a police officer saw her and offered her a place up front.

Behind her as she talked haltingly about her son, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers leaned out of their flag-decked building, ready with ticker tape for the big moment. The ACW band played, and "Welcome, Ike" signs were placed in the windows. Near her, and also given a place of honor, was World War I veteran, Sgt. Meyer Risk of Brooklyn, wearing his campaign medals of the other war. He had been in a veterans hospital in Florida for many years and had just come

home.

Young Frank Mineo served with the engineers for two years after enlistment, his gold star mother said. He was killed on Jan. 2, at Luxembourg, Germany, just two weeks after he was transferred to the infantry.

Yesterday was a great—and sad—day for Mrs. Mineo. With tears in her eyes she spoke about her "baby." But when her son's General "Ike" came down the street, smiling in victory, and when he waved his hand towards Mrs. Mineo, she smiled too.

"He's so nice," she said simply. "He's such a nice man."

A couple of bronzed airmen pushed their way through to the Statue of Liberty at Times Square, where \$1,000 and \$500 bonds were

selling like hot cakes in exchange for seats at the bond booth reviewing stand. Thirty-five bonds of each denomination, each stamped "Purchased in honor of General Eisenhower" were sold in about 30 minutes.

The soldiers hadn't come to buy bonds, they explained. They just came here to get a better—and another—look at their favorite general. They were New Jersey boys, home on a 60-day furlough after European battles, Nazi prison camps and liberated by American fighters.

"Sure, I've seen General Ike before, three times to be exact," PFC Ernest Puntorno, paratrooper with the 82nd Airborne Division, said. "And I wouldn't miss seeing him for a fourth time." That went for his buddy, Sgt. Edward Walsh of the 15th Airforce Division, whom he met in Nazi prison camp Stalg 7A near Munich. They were there seven months.

PFC Puntorno wears the Purple Heart as well as decorations for serving in Italy, France and Holland. He came back to the States June 13.

Speaking of his feeling for Eisenhower and saying that "you can't beat him for a general and a down-to-earth man," Puntorno said. "When he came to see us in France, he saluted us. We didn't have to salute him. The fellows think he's tops."

Puntorno lost 25 pounds in the prison camp but he looks healthy and robust today. Sure, he said, he got wonderful care after he was liberated by the 3rd and 7th U. S. Armies. And General "Ike" himself told the boys he wanted them to get home as fast as possible, even faster if they wanted to double up on the ships, which they did.

The other times the PFC saw Eisenhower? "Two times in England before missions. And believe me, he inspired us to go ahead with the job."

Crucial FEPC Fund Vote Today

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19. — A showdown fight for FEPC takes place in the full session of the Senate Appropriations Committee tomorrow. A special subcommittee today split 4 to 4 on an amendment providing funds to permit the temporary, wartime FEPC to continue its work when funds run out June 30. Tomorrow the full committee votes on the issue.

The situation is critical. Some FEPC supporters think they will win if absenteeism can be kept down.

Acting Chairman Kenneth McKellar (D-Tex), presiding officer of the Senate, is hostile to FEPC. He voted against it today in the subcommittee. So did Pat McCarran (D-Nev), Millard E. Tydings (D-Md) and Chan Gurney (R-SD), the lone lone Republican dissenter. Voting for FEPC funds were Carl Hayden (D-Ariz), Elmer Thomas (D-Okla), Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn), and Homer Ferguson (R-Mich).

The drive to get 218 representatives to sign the petition to bring the bill for a permanent FEPC continue on the House side. More than 130 have signed.

To Modify Army Discharge Plan

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UP).—Many servicemen eligible for discharge under the point system cannot be released for another year, the War Department reported today.

Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, giving the House Military Affairs Committee a report on the point system, said also that the Army has no intention of lowering the 40-year age limit for automatic discharges.

Wins Power to Cut Tariff

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UP).—President Truman's foreign policy passed its first Senate test today when that chamber voted him authority to cut tariff rates in half.

By a 47-to-33 vote, it restored a tariff-cutting amendment to the House-approved bill to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for another three years. In doing so, it reversed the Senate Finance Committee which voted 10-to-9 last week to knock out the amendment.

Nine Republicans joined with 37 Democrats and one Progressive to give Mr. Truman his victory.

Eight Democrats and 25 Republicans voted against the tariff-cutting provision.

Administration leaders expected the bill to win final passage tomorrow virtually unchanged from the House-approved version.

Pole Plotter Admits London Exiles Ordered Sabotage



French troops march beneath the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, as they parade through the capital to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Resistance movement. Gen. Charles de Gaulle reviewed the troops.

July 9 Is Deadline To Block Nazi Films

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, June 19.—July 9 is the deadline for protest against the auctioning of the first 50 Nazi-made films which the Alien Property Custodian's office expects to offer to American movie distributors.

Dr. Fritz Machlup, economic advisor to the Alien Property Custodian, told the Daily Worker today that bids on the first 50 of the films will be opened in the APC's New York office July 9 under present plans.

The Custodian's aide does not know what will be done about the rest of the German films.

"We may finally get fed up" with the matter, he told me today.

Some 600 to 650 German films are scheduled for auctioning on a month-by-month basis.

The Custodian's office yesterday indicated the protests are getting under its skin. Dr. Machlup charged, in a conversation with this writer today, that the Daily Worker was being "used as a catpaw by people who have nothing to do with liberal causes."

Pressed for an explanation, he asserted that a movie exhibitor, whose name he didn't give, became indignant when the Custodian's office refused to make a private deal with him on the German films. The anonymous exhibitor left, hinting at

some counter action, and protest stories began—first in the film press.

This is the first remark of the kind to come from the Custodian's economic advisor. He speaks of himself as an anti-fascist of Austrian origin, and has been uniformly courteous in answering all questions. I was just as courteous in replying as I explained that the Daily Worker does not operate on that basis. We were protesting the plan to show German-made films in American movie houses as a matter of principle, I said.

Protests will be directed to the Office of Censorship, headed by Byron Price, as well as to the APC.

Dr. Machlup told me today that a change has been made in the censorship regulations as affecting these films. Formerly the Office of Censorship did its checking after exhibition licenses were given. Under the new regulations the censorship will check the films before they are licensed.

Dr. Machlup thinks the change is important. But more important is the auctioning July 9.

MOSCOW, June 19 (UP).—Gen. Leopold Okulicki, chief of 16 Poles on trial for their lives before the military collegium of the Soviet Supreme Court, admitted today that his men were under orders to fight against the Red Army.

A number of Polish witnesses had been on the stand all morning, testifying that the Home Army, reorganized as an underground group after the Red Army entered Poland, had harassed the Soviet troops on orders of the Polish government-in-exile in London.

Okulicki, in an angry exchange with prosecutor Maj. Gen. Nikolai Afanasiev, said he carried out orders from London last Dec. 8 to reorganize his forces.

"The purpose of the new organization was to fight for Poland's independence," Okulicki said. "We were to fight anybody who infringed our independence."

"Did that also mean the Red Army?" Afanasiev asked.

"Yes," Okulicki said. At Okulicki's request Afanasiev read the order from London.

"It is necessary to carry out a great deal of legal and underground work," Afanasiev read. "The only legal government is the London Government. The Lublin Committee is illegal and we shall wipe it out."

(The Lublin Committee has now become the Warsaw Provisional Government on the basis of which the Allied Big Three are trying to form a representative government which all three would recognize. The United States and Great Britain still recognize the London government.)

The London order said that the Home Army Command must send its army underground, retain its arms instead of surrendering them to the Red Army, establish contact between units, disband previously existing units and keep the loyalty of the Polish people.

Okulicki denied that he engaged in terrorist activities, adding that he had no contact with underground units behind the Soviet lines. He said he had been informed of such activities "in the Eastern provinces."

"EASTERN PROVINCES" "What do you mean by eastern provinces?" asked Col-Gen. Vasily V. Ulrich, presiding judge.

"All pre-1939 Polish territory east of the Curzon Line," Okulicki said.

"You mean the Western Ukraine, Western White Russia and Lithuania?" asked Ulrich.

"I mean Poland," Okulicki said. Okulicki told Ulrich that he defined Polish self-defense as meaning defense against "Lublin spies."

"Does this mean also against Soviet citizens?" Ulrich asked.

"Yes," Okulicki said.

(The Allies after World War I defined the Curzon Line as a proper one between Poland and Russia but the Poles got much territory east of it. At Yalta the Curzon Line was finally established as the Soviet-Polish border.)

Okulicki denied that there was espionage in the Red Army's rear but admitted that the London government had ordered espionage and then said he instructed his intelligence bureau to carry out the order.

Okulicki admitted also that he telegraphed the London government news on a proposed Red Army offensive but said that the message was based on information he had of German preparations to meet it, not on information obtained behind the Soviet lines.

He said that he disbanded the old Home Army but preserved underground units "for the future."

Afanasiev asked if that might mean war with the Soviet Union.

"Yes, if it threatened Poland's independence," Okulicki said.

Afanasiev asked what kind of

bloc he had considered as a defense against the Soviet Union.

"A European bloc, Poland and Britain—" Okulicki said.

"Name the other states. Germany?" Afanasiev interrupted.

"Yes," Okulicki said.

He admitted under pressure that his activities handicapped the Soviet Army and aided the Germans.

Okulicki had said at the start that he landed by parachute in Poland May 21, 1944, from a Polish plane which flew from Italy. He said this afternoon that he made a trip to London and returned to Poland where he was arrested March 27. He testified that a Soviet colonel invited him by letter to settle Polish-Soviet misunderstandings "and then I was arrested."

"We won't go into details of what happened," said Judge Ulrich. "After your arrest you ceased anti-Soviet activities?"

"Yes, sir," Okulicki said amid laughter.

House Gets OPA Escape Clause In Debate Today

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The House Banking and Currency Committee after reporting out favorably extension of the Price Control Act for one year, today asked Congress to declare a policy that OPA allow selective price increases to increase civilian production.

The House begins a two-day debate on OPA tomorrow.

Although this would leave to OPA's discretion the matter of deciding where such increases were essential for maximum production of civilian goods during reconversion, it would increase greatly the pressure on OPA for increases, which already are formidable.

One spokesman for the committee, asked if this were not an inflationary proposal, pleaded, "the pressure for amendment on the committee was terrific. The bill was reported out without amendment, except to extend the Act for a year instead of 18 months. If the committee didn't do something, we might not have any price control at all."

Wright Patman, anti-inflationist and pro-Administration member from Texas, said "it was not intended that the proposal would interfere with stabilization," and pointed out it was "written by the friends of OPA."

PATMAN CONFIDENT

"But if we only get enough production, that will hold down prices," Patman said. Asked if consumer needs wouldn't be greater than production in any event for a time, and if prices could be held down once they began going up, he said OPA would control that.

The committee asked the development of price control which will be sufficiently flexible to meet the changing needs of the transition period and which will facilitate the rapid expansion of civilian production to the maximum extent consistent with the demands of the war.

Mexico Demands UNCLO Bar Franco Spain as Member

Special to the Daily Worker

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Mexico came forward today with the proposal that Spain should be barred from membership in the world organization until such time as the Franco regime is overthrown.

The Mexican motion was made at a public session of one of the conference's four commissions, by Luis Quintanilla, former Mexican Ambassador to Moscow and a member of the delegation here.

The resolution provides that any

government which gave armed assistance to the Axis shall be ineligible for membership in the United Nations, having in mind the Spanish Blue Legion which fought with the Germans on the Soviet front.

But equally important about Mexico's resolution is the fact that it is a sharp rebuke to the maneuvers of James Clement Dunn, the American State Department adviser, who tried his utmost to block the proposal.

As exclusively revealed by Fred-

erick V. Field in the Daily Worker for June 13 Dunn had known about Mexico's decision to make this anti-Franco move.

He worked very hard behind the scenes against it, even going to far as to get the commission meetings postponed several times.

Evidently, Mexico stood firm on the point, perhaps backed by other governments here. And the protests coming in to the State Department over James Clement Dunn's activity also helped.

682 Georgia Citizens in Plea To Truman Urge Permanent FEPC

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UP).—Strong endorsement of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission was sent to Congress today by a group of Georgia Citizens.

A petition signed by 682 persons, said to represent every section of the state, urged Congress

"to fulfill the pledges of their parties" by enacting pending legislation to establish a permanent FEPC.

"Here in the South we have experienced the unwholesome consequences of discrimination in employment," the petition said. "Such discrimination has no place

in American life; by its very nature it is Fascistic."

The petition, a copy of which was sent to President Truman, came from Atlanta. An accompanying letter signed by Armand May, William H. Borders and M. Ashby Jones, said the signatures were obtained in four days.

Fur Dressers and IWO Hit Sale of Hitler Films Truman Asks New Succession

Public sale by our government of German films produced during the Hitler regime "is a grave insult and affront to the millions of American boys who have been sacrificing themselves on the battlefields in order to destroy fascism," the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers Union told the Alien Property Custodian's office in a telegram condemning the proposed sale and distribution of more than 600 Hitler propaganda films.

"Our organization pledges to do everything in its power to keep these films from being shown by people who apparently place profit on a higher plane than national interest," said the Furriers in their protest.

The Film Department of the International Workers Order wired the Alien Property Custodian's office that the public auction by our government of German films produced during the Hitler regime will stir up hatred against our British and Soviet allies.

The IWO protest, signed by Charles Cooper, National Film Di-

rector, said "these films cannot help but be a medium for the dissemination of Nazi propaganda, as they glorify the Junker Prussian Army class and the German aristocracy—those who, in this generation, have been responsible for so much bloodshed and suffering."

There is no question, said the IWO "that should these 600 or 650 Nazi propaganda films be imposed on the American people, it will be a great gift to Nazism and one of the greatest assistances to the revival of this curse of mankind that they could receive."

"We must realize that during the period of the Nazi dictatorship a more stringent film censorship was in force in Germany than in any other country in the world, and only films that glorified fascism had any chance of being produced."

"Our soldiers, together with the soldiers of our other great allies, have defeated the Nazis on the field of battle, and we would be betraying their trust if we allowed this race-inciting, seditions propaganda to be projected onto the movie screens of America."

Onion Ceiling Stays

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UP).—The retail ceiling price for the late spring crop of onions will remain unchanged, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

Negro Freedom Rally To Spur Postwar Rights

By MAX GORDON

Harlem leaders look upon next Monday's Negro Freedom Rally as the first of many demonstrations that will have to be organized to safeguard the position of the Negro worker in the postwar period.

The rally has become an annual event. It was initiated two years ago to demonstrate Negro support to the anti-fascist war and to demand the integration of the Negro people in the war effort.

This year, the announced purpose is to "maintain and extend" the gains made during the war. Its backers believe that the growing tension among Negroes will impart to it a special militancy and significance.

The tension, they say, is due to the fear that cutbacks in war industry will once again freeze the Negroes out of the industry. Since Negroes were hired late in the war seniority rules, unless modified, will result in their virtual elimination from many industries as reconversion proceeds.

FEARFUL FOR FEPC

The congressional deadlock on the FEPC issue has, of course, added fuel to the smoldering fire. Failure to pass a permanent FEPC measure is considered an indication to the Negroes that the race-baiters are strong enough nationally to block any efforts to ease the situation. On top of that they share the apprehension of all work-

ers caused by the lack of any real reconversion program nationally.

Many Negroes are looking to the returning veteran to take up the fight against their grievances. They know that many of these veterans are especially bitter about the treatment they received in the armed forces and expect them to react sharply to the discriminatory practices to which they will return after fighting to preserve the nation.

This developing tension is causing fear among the Negro leaders that there will be mass outbreaks somewhat reminiscent of the last war unless the people are organized and the struggle developed along proper political and economic lines.

A major difference between the situation now and after the last war is that today the Negro people have major allies among the whites, notably in the labor movement. The Administration attitude is also different, and much greater gains have been made during this war than during the last.

The situation requires in the opinion of these Negro leaders rapid development of organized activity by the Negro people, in cooperation with their white allies, to "extend and preserve" these gains. The Garden meeting, they consider, is part of this organized activity. They feel very strongly that it should receive strong support from white labor and from other organizations devoted to expansion of American democracy.

The order of succession after that "might pass to the members of the cabinet" is now provided.

Plan Detroit Parley On Negro Problems

DETROIT, July 19.—The Detroit chapter of the National Negro Congress will hold its annual conference June 30 and July 1 at the Lucy Thurman YWCA, Elisabeth and St. Antoine, on postwar problems.

Rep. Hugh DeLoach will be the main speaker.

Change the World Langford and Hearst

by Mike Gold

PROFESSOR CHARLES BEARD once said: "No American with the slightest shred of self-respect would touch Hearst with a 40 foot pole."

It is a few short years since the venerable historian and isolationist made this dirty crack. I don't believe there was a single dissent in the intellectual and liberal camp. Everybody agreed then with Professor Beard that it was better to be an honest bum and an outcast than a pal of Hearst.

Hearst had a long reputation for subhuman reaction. He had done as much to vulgarize the mass mind, and to exploit its primitive depths, as any vile Goebbels. To write for Hearst earned contempt. It was as if one had entered a house of ill-fame.

Today plenty of former liberals and Phi Beta Kappa intellectuals are volunteering for the Hearst bordello. Their hatred of Russia has destroyed all former sense of honor and shame.

William H. Chamberlain, chief foreign expert of the "Socialist" New Leader is now a frequent anti-Soviet orator in the Hearst press. Clare Boothe Luce, that dainty witch and playwright, has begun to shrill there too. Hearst once got a profitable contract from the Nazis when he visited with Hitler, Goering and Goebbels. He printed writings by many of the Nazi leaders. Most are now defunct or in jail, and can no longer write warnings and alarms against the Soviet Union. But the Luce and Chamberlains and the "intellectuals" carry on the "great tradition" for Hearst. The writing staffs of the New Leader and Hearst's paper are practically interchangeable.

Troubled people who fancy that because I am a journalist I know everything, have asked me often on the lecture platform how to shut the big fascist mouth of Hearst, the Daily News and all that canaille.

The best way, of course, is to emulate Paul Revere and spread the alarm that this press is an enemy of freedom in America.

Another method might be to encourage crimes such as the recent murder on Park Avenue.

Mr. Langford's sudden death by violence sold more papers for Hearst than ever did the stew over liberated Poland.

The little book kept by the elderly Mrs. Langford in which she listed numerous young men whose careers in art she helped with hundreds of thousands of dollars, proved juicier to Hearst readers than stale "Socialist" clichés of the Chamberlains and Luce.

When Chief Red Wing appeared in the Langford case, and when the black market and gangster note was brought in, against a background of the gaudiest and most expensive night clubs what chance had the Polish landlords and feudalists suffering in London?

Hearst threw their cause off his first page with the zip and firmness of a Bowery bouncer rushing a drunk into the cold streets. Cash came before principle, even in red-baiting. A Park Avenue murder sells newspapers. So, I hope, this upper-class crime wave does not abate but keeps the copperhead press too busy to howl for war against Russia.

They must have slime to feed on. But this anti-Soviet slime can lead to another decade of war, famine, destruction and chaos for America. Isn't it better that a few Langfords perish for the cause of Hearst?



B'way Stars in Hotel Union Capital for FEPC Opens Drive

Sono Osato, popular star of On the Town, and Margo, featured in A Bell for Adano, headed a delegation to Washington yesterday to press for continuance of FEPC.

The delegation, sent by the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, also included Howard da Silva, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University, and Stella Adler. They planned to testify before the Senate Appropriations Committee in behalf of FEPC and to confer with Senators and Congressmen.

An intensive organization drive in the hotel and restaurant industry was launched last night by the New York joint executive board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, AFL.

At a meeting in Manhattan Center last night the membership of the 12 local unions affiliated to the joint board heard AFL leaders emphasize the need for workers to seek protection in the ranks of organized labor.

In Unity There Is Always Strength



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Bus Drivers Present Case To the People

The Transport Workers Union yesterday initiated a campaign to acquaint the public with the facts about the bus situation.

One hundred thousand leaflets distributed throughout the city related the union's offer to resume overtime work pending "bonafide negotiations" with the company, and the company's cynical refusal.

At a meeting Monday night, the union bus drivers, members of TWU Local 100, voted unanimously to resume overtime work on "Eisenhower Day" and to continue their long hours (70 and 80 and more a week) if the New York City Omnibus Corp. agreed to real collective bargaining immediately. Faced with the company's refusal, the union turned to the people of the city to judge the bus drivers' case.

"The heads of the New York City Omnibus Corp., sitting on top of an unprecedented profit of \$2,500,000, continue their double-talk and answer the drivers' reasonable offer with an arrogant: 'No!' the leaflet read.

"The people of New York City, who have been flooded with expensive newspaper ads and other company propaganda, now see clearly that it is the Company's refusal to engage in bona fide honest-to-goodness American style collective bargaining, as they are required by law, that is solely responsible for the break-down in bus service!"

The union appealed to New Yorkers to write to the Company, 605 West 132 St., New York, 27, N.Y., and demand that they bargain with their drivers in good faith.

Strikes Spread as WLB, Congress Mark Time on Reconversion Issue



MPs in Chicago help a GI into the driver's seat of one of the hundreds of trucks which members of an independent drivers union refuse to run. More than 1,500 soldiers are on hand to keep the trucks rolling.

As the War Labor Board sat tight on its rigid wage formula and Congress remained cold to problems of reconversion, strikes and strike votes were spreading rapidly throughout the country yesterday.

The trend to seek "legitimate" cover for the walkouts under the Smith-Connally Act, is equally general.

The most serious of the strikes, hitting directly at vital war work, involves the 18,000 production workers of three Akron plants of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. Firestone and Rubber Co. workers voted to join the walkout yesterday by a vote of 8,95 to 1,667 in an NLRB election.

The Goodyear strike continues despite a back-to-work order from the War Labor Board and a statement by International President Sherman Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers, declaring the walkout unauthorized.

TROOPS DRIVE TRUCKS

At Chicago, more than 400 soldiers jumped into the drivers' seats of trucks which striking members of an independent truck drivers' organization abandoned. The AFL's

Army is not in operation of the stores. Piecemeal enforcement of each separate directive must be abandoned.

Sanctions would mean the denial to Ward of priorities or any other aid by the WPB, the WMC and other agencies.

Sewell Avery's Salary \$100,850

PHILADELPHIA, June 19 (UP).—Sewell L. Avery received \$100,850 as chairman of the board of Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., Chicago, during 1944, the company's report to the Securities and Exchange Commission showed today.

Montgomery Ward also paid its president, C. D. Ryan, \$95,800, and its vice-president, R. S. Stevens, \$55,280.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters urged its members to work.

"The Army will break the strike," said Ellis T. Logenecker, Office of Defense Transportation manager there. "You can't beat the United States Army."

GLASS WORKERS VOTE

A NLRB poll of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. workers resulted in a 6,107 to 674 vote for a walkout. Plants involved are in Ford City, Pa.; Crystal City, Mo.; Mount Vernon, Ohio; Clarksburg, Va., and Henrietta, Okla.

A similar pro-strike vote of 4,672 to 411 was cast by workers of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Cleveland, is reported. The Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sandworkers (CIO) announced a strike order is to take effect next Thursday.

PACKINGHOUSE WALKOUT

Striking packinghouse workers of the John P. Squire Co. at Somerville, Mass., continued their week-long walkout.

More than 1,000 workers walked out at the Bridgeport, Conn., General Electric Co. plant, where the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers has a contract. Another walkout of a plant under UERMWA contract, at General Motors, Bloomfield, and East Orange, New Jersey, involves another 1,000.

The largest New Jersey walkout brought out the entire day shift of 7,000 at Bethlehem's shipyard at Hoboken, where Local 15, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, holds a contract. The dispute flared as a result of piece rate changes by the company.

About 2,500 workers were in their 10th day of strike at five plants of the Breeze Co. at Newark and Elizabeth halting production on aircraft parts.

Union Asks Sanctions Against All Ward Units

Sanctions against Montgomery Ward & Co. to force compliance with War Labor Board directives were asked yesterday by Irving Abramson, national director of the Mont-

gomery Ward Organizing Committee of United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, CIO.

"Under the President's Executive Order 9370," Abramson said, "the Director of Economic Stabilization is empowered to apply sanctions in such cases as these.

"We call upon government agencies to exercise this power throughout the Ward empire where the

by reason of his race, color or creed."

Basing itself on technical claims that the "Association" is not a labor union, the leadership of this AFL affiliate fought the state court decisions upholding the local.

The Supreme Court's unanimous decision declared:

"We see no constitutional basis for the contention that the State cannot protect workers from exclusion solely on the basis of race, color or creed by an organization, functioning under the protection of the State, which holds itself out to represent the general business needs of employees."

The court added that "in their very nature, racial and religious minorities are likely to be so small in number in any particular industry as to be unable to form an effective organization for securing settlement of their grievances and consideration of their group aims with respect to conditions of employment."

The decision is a strong buttress to a series of rulings the high court already handed down barring discrimination policies in unions.

HITS COLLUSION

Still another decision in the case of New York electrical firms, voided collusive contracts between unions and employers for the purpose of keeping out certain manufactured goods from an area. Such collusion, often represented as "protection" for an industry, has more often established illegitimate ties between a labor union and employers and has served as a jurisdictional weapon against another labor organization.

In this particular case, involving an agreement of New York manufacturers and Electrical Local 3, AFL, excluded manufactured equipment made outside of New York. The net effect was to exclude supplies made under CIO contracts. AFL building trades leaders, now preparing to wage new wars upon the CIO, are expected to make use of such practices more extensively.

High Court Deals New Blow at AFL Race Bars

By GEORGE MORRIS

Labor and progressives scored heavily during the Supreme Court term that just ended but the final session was a "jackpot."

In addition to the decisions reversing the Bridges deportation order and declaring the Associated Press a trust, was a decision declaring that the anti-discrimination clause in New York State's civil rights law applies to unions.

The ruling coming on the heels of a whole series of decisions by the high court invalidating basic sections of "Christian American" laws that have been passed in several states, the Supreme Court retired for the summer with the field clearer than ever for extension of labor organization. There is no doubt, however, that coming months will see a feverish effort by reactionaries to mend their fences with new anti-labor legislation.

AFFECTS UNION

The ruling affecting race discrimination came in the case of the Railway Mail Association, AFL, which has a constitution requiring members to be "of the Caucasian race, or a native American Indian." Defying the union's national constitution, the New York City branch of the Association adopted a constitution declaring that "all" in the trade were eligible for membership. The branch inducted Negroes and stood its ground against national office orders to exclude them. The branch cited the New York state laws prohibiting discrimination.

The New York State's civil Rights Law (Sec. 43) declares that: "Discrimination by labor organizations is prohibited. The term organization to mean any organization which exists and is constituted for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining, or of dealing with employers concerning grievances or conditions of employment. No labor organization shall hereafter deny a person or persons membership in its organizations

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The Court Acts for Democracy

THE Supreme Court's decision on the Bridges case is a significant contribution to the defense of the democratic liberties of the American people.

The decision was a major victory for the labor movement. For this was the most important labor frame-up since the Tom Mooney case. The drive to get Harry Bridges started with his leadership of the 1934 longshore strike, which was an inspiring chapter in the struggle of the trade unions for better conditions and freedom to organize. If Bridges had been deported, no American labor leader would have been free from persecution.

For 3,500,000 non-citizens the decision represents a new Bill of Rights, protecting their democratic rights of expression and organization without fear of an ever-present threat of deportation.

The decision should have a shattering impact on the whole theory and practice of red-baiting as developed by ex-Rep. Martin Dies and Attorney General Francis Biddle. The majority opinion by Justice Douglas discredited the "guilt by association" theory that makes a man a Communist because he associates with Communists. The court found nothing culpable in Bridges' record of "cooperation with Communist groups for the attainment of wholly lawful objectives."

The court did not pass on the broader issue of whether the Communist Party stands for the overthrow of the government by force and violence—of whether Bridges could have been deported if he were in fact a Communist. The court contents itself with asserting that the Department of Justice, for all of its repeated and expensive investigations and its stool-pigeon witnesses, did not prove that Bridges was a Communist.

But the Supreme Court had ruled on this issue two years ago in the Schneiderman case when it refused to cancel the citizenship of an avowed and active Communist leader. It held that advocacy of Communist principles for the United States was not incompatible with support for the Constitution. "The constitutional fathers, fresh from a revolution, did not forge a political straitjacket for the generations to come," Justice Murphy said in the majority opinion of the court.

Now Justice Murphy has again pushed forward the frontiers of political democracy in our country. In a separate concurring opinion, he asserted that "not the slightest evidence was introduced to show that either Bridges or the Communist Party seriously and imminently threatens to uproot the government by force or violence."

As Harry Bridges himself described the end of an unrelenting 11-year personal persecution against an outstanding CIO leader, the decision was "an important victory for all who cherish democratic traditions and institutions." It is a milestone in the struggle against the red-baiters and the union-busters and all the enemies of democratic liberties. In another decision on—

The Associated Press

—the Court aided freedom of the press.

The majority decision by Justice Black held that the AP had violated the anti-trust laws by refusing to sell its service to newspapers which might compete with members of its closed corporation.

AP has been an arrogant news monopoly controlled by the most reactionary publishers in the country. But it has self-righteously portrayed itself as a leading champion of freedom of the press. Indeed, its executive director has deplored the alleged lack of freedom of the press in the Soviet Union and in other countries.

Now Justice Black strips the halo from AP. He points out that members of AP are "engaged in business for profit exactly as other businessmen who sell food, steel, aluminum or anything else"—and that they have no special immunity from the laws regulating business.

To the charge that the prosecution of AP was a violation of freedom of the press, Justice Black retorted that "Freedom of the Press under the First Amendment does not sanction repression of that freedom by private interests."

The Supreme Court decision was made on a narrower basis than that sought by the government. But it remains an important step in breaking the AP monopoly on news and photographs. More than that, it is an important step in the fight of the American people for that genuine freedom of press guaranteed by the Constitution but menaced by big business control.

SEE YOU AT THE GARDEN



— Between the Lines —

On Habits of Mind

by Joseph Starobin

THINGS are looking a little better in these last two weeks, aren't they?

The atmosphere of American-Soviet relations appear to have improved. The Inter-Alleed Commission for Germany has been established. American armed forces have withdrawn to the zones originally worked out by the European Advisory Commission, and that removes an issue which was very sharp between Moscow and Washington, even though beneath the surface. Only the very fascinating matter of whether American armies will withdraw from the sovereign state of Czechoslovakia remains to be settled.

And then there was President Truman's press conference a week ago Tuesday, which emphasized a desire for friendly relations with the USSR, and a good augury for the forthcoming meeting of the Big Three. There is the Polish gathering in Moscow. Everyone has the duty to keep his fingers crossed but the mere fact that the American and British objection to continued negotiations was "modified" has helped to clear the atmosphere. Finally, there is progress at San Francisco, good as far as it goes.

Barometer

Has Risen

So the nation breathes easier. The barometer has risen since those first weeks of May when everything seemed to be going wrong.

Some people will naturally draw the conclusion, therefore, that the difficulties in our foreign policy are temporary. These people will argue that the improvements of June show that we became over-excited in May. Some people will argue that the force of Jacques Duclos' criticisms would not have been taken so seriously if they had not reached us simultaneously with the deterioration of American-Soviet relations. And from that it is easy to arrive at the opinion that everything is going to be happy again.

I disagree strongly. It is exactly this habit of judging events

on a day-to-day basis which is just as harmful as the habit of sweeping generalizations about "eras" and "epochs."

More than anything else, we need a clear understanding that the basic line of direction of the United States—the most powerful capitalist nation in the world—has not yet been decided. The issue of basic direction is in flux; it is yet to be decided.

True, it will probably be decided in the next few years, especially at the moment when the country is hit by that deep-going economic crisis which is inherent in the nature of the system under which we are living. All the more reason therefore to emphasize (as we did not emphasize in the past) that nothing will be decided automatically. Everything depends upon the concrete struggles of the immediate period ahead of us.

'Inevitability'

And Possibility

There is no "inevitability," which operates as though the nature of our capitalism has changed, or as though the ruling powers of our country must necessarily do the right thing, must of necessity recognize and act upon what is "best for them." There is not even a "probability."

There is only a "possibility" that the United States and the Soviet Union will enjoy a period of relative good relations. There is such a possibility provided that all the favorable factors are organized and utilized with a full and frank recognition that the stakes are tremendous and the odds are in favor of those forces who have power.

It is possible to achieve a relative friendship between our country and the USSR—not by leaving the issue to the men who have the power, not by cajoling

or seducing them, not by figuring the chances though politics were a numbers game.

It is possible—only if the American people and their friends in all classes are mobilized, only if we call a spade a spade at every bad turn of events, and only if we do not spin illusions at every upturn of events.

One Source,

Two Answers

You will notice that two different views can start from the same proposition, and yet end up in completely different places. The proposition is that relative American-Soviet harmony is possible.

One view immediately jumps to the conclusion that it is inevitable, that a vast and mysterious turn of history has been achieved, that the working class must let the far-sighted capitalists run the show, that the party of the working class must assume some new character.

But starting from the same proposition, we can also say that the working class must organize for it, must seek allies wherever we can find them, and that the party of the working class must maintain its independent and critical approach at all times, fighting for the main chance but by the very nature of the fight also preparing the people for the possibility of vast disappointments and struggle under new conditions.

When you say that a given political development is possible, you are by that very token saying that many other things can happen. This habit of mind is what we have lacked. The events of May and June show that this habit of mind must be recovered. It must infuse our thought, our action, and our organization.

— Worth Repeating —

BUCHENWALD'S HORRORS still haunt Paris, the returned deportees who were in the concentration camps being conspicuous in the French capital, says the Paris Letter of the New York for June 16, stating in part: On the sidewalks or riding in the Metro, the deportees, even when they are wearing new, civilized clothes, are as recognizable as if they were in their blue-and-white stripes. With their sheared heads and the still visible streak which the Nazis shaved from the forehead back to the nape of the neck and which makes the head look divided into two, the men move about, gaunt, hawk-faced, hollow-eyed, like living illustrations torn from the text of "The Inferno" or the "Apocalypse."

CPA Discussion Page

Postwar in Light of Resolution

By IRVING HERMAN, Chicago.

After much thought and study of the Duclos article, and the resolutions of the National Board, and as a result of considerable discussion with many CPA members, I am firmly convinced that our organization developed a policy based on an opportunistic distortion of Marxism. Had we continued along our past thinking it could have had disastrous effects in paralyzing the masses, particularly the working class, making them a prey before the reactionary onslaught of big business. As a member of the Illinois-Indiana District Committee, I must and do assume responsibility for having accepted, defended and carried through such an erroneous policy as that adopted by our National Committee with the exception of Foster.

We developed theories that, as a result of Teheran, imperialism had or could change its nature, that instead of being moribund and reactionary it had become transformed and would play a progressive role. We, in effect, rejected Lenin's analysis of imperialism. We foresaw an imperialism in which the main contradictions of capitalism were in the process of being eliminated. In this picture, sharpened class relations do not exist, capitalist crisis is done away with, conflicts among the imperialists and between them and the Socialist world are disappearing, and the colonial peoples are to be offered freedom through collaboration and voluntary agreement among the imperialist powers.

In developing such theories we revised the science of Marxism-Leninism and fell under the hypnotic theories expounded by Kautsky ("ultra-imperialism") and by Bukharin ("organized capitalism"). According to these, imperialism would play a progressive role, could solve the contradictions of capitalism, could replace the inherent anarchy of production by planning, would end economic crisis and wars among the imperialists. From this they foresaw the possibility of the peaceful evolution of capitalism to socialism and without sharp class struggles.

Can imperialism, monopoly capitalism, solve all these contradictions? In a speech delivered to the 14th conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union some 20 years ago, Stalin, the world's greatest living Marxist, had this to say on the subject:

"Were it not for the irregular and spasmodic development of capitalism thanks to which the various

capitalist countries come into conflict with and wage war upon one another in their endeavor to acquire colonial possessions; if capitalism could develop without having to export capital to lands of backward economic life, lands whence raw materials are obtainable, lands of cheap labor power; if, instead of being sent abroad, the surplus capital accumulated in the great cities were devoted to a serious development of agriculture and to effecting an improvement in the material conditions of the peasantry; if, finally, this surplus were used to raise the general standard of life of the working class—then there would be no question of an intensification of the exploitations of the working class, of a pauperizing of the peasantry under the capitalist system, or of a fiercer oppression of the peoples in colonies and dependencies, or of conflicts and wars between capitalist lands.

"But were these things so, capitalism would no longer be capitalism!"

"As a matter of fact, capitalism cannot develop without intensifying its own inherent contradictions, and thereby heaping up the factors which will help to destroy it."

A few words on the postwar economic situation.

While it is true that industry's requirements for industrial reconversion, the unfulfilled consumer demands and the stored up buying power reflected in bank savings and War Bonds, the demands for goods of all kinds from devastated Europe and other lands, etc., may help to cushion in part the economic shock which otherwise would be very sharp, yet it would be wrong to think that American capitalism can avoid for long serious economic dislocations and crisis. If anything, the war has sharpened the basic contradictions of capitalism, for example, that between production and consumption. Especially is this so when we consider that in the course of the war our productive capacity has been doubled.

The increased wartime agricultural production in time will present an acute problem. We should not forget that agriculture in the past lagged behind other branches of the economy, that following the last war agriculture was in a chronic state of crisis.

Comrade Browder visualized that the problem of postwar markets could be solved by expanding foreign exports by some 10 times their prewar level and by roughly doubling the income of the working class at home. Even the most optimistic bourgeois statesmen and econo-

mists could see no more than one-quarter to one-third of the foreign trade visualized by Browder.

Furthermore, few of them see any possibility of even maintaining the wartime national income. For example, the U. S. News, a magazine of business, while trying generally to depict a rosy postwar economic future, predicts that the national income will reach its height in 1945, that from then on it will decline, that by 1947 (by which time it says the war with Japan will have been over) it will have fallen by \$16,000,000,000 and after that by another \$5,000,000,000.

While undoubtedly foreign trade will be greater for some time than it was before the war, the rosy possibilities of such foreign trade visualized by Browder through vast industrialization in all parts of the world are utopian. For example, Browder spoke of the vast industrialization possibilities in the economically backward countries. But these countries are largely colonies and dependencies. Imperialist domination of them is the main factor retarding their industrial development, particularly as it relates to building large-scale basic industries.

As to the domestic situation, it is evident that monopoly capital will not voluntarily agree to doubling the incomes of the masses. What is more, the working class will not only have to fight for higher wages, but will have to struggle to even retain the weekly take-home wages won during the war. Barron's weekly publication on national business and finance, in its May 28 issue, polemizes against the conception of higher wages and says that it will "discourage new investment."

The big capitalist circles are not averse to having millions of unemployed as a reserve army to depress wages and to be used as a club against the unions. Recently the Chicago Daily News editorially ridiculed the whole idea of full employment. There is much evidence that many capitalist circles favor dismantling those government-built war plants which they have no direct use for, and destroying those goods which cannot be readily sold.

It is evident that the working class must assert its independent role, rallying around it the farmers and middle classes and those sections of capital who are ready to support a program, in the interests of the people. They must fight to achieve such a people's program in the face of bitter resistance by the big monopolists. Such a people's program, I feel, is embodied in the resolution of the National Board.

Many Organizational Weaknesses Must Be Removed

To a member of a local club executive, the Resolution of the National Board comes as a welcome breath of fresh air, an answer to questions that have long stirred in the minds of members and sympathizers. The program for our nation and the world is complete and set forth so clearly that all must be spurred to action with renewed vigor and self-sacrificing zeal. The analysis of past errors evokes pardonable pride in an organization that is absolutely unique in its ability to criticize itself, learn from its experience and maintain firm unity.

I cannot find a single sentence in the resolution with which I could possibly disagree. My purpose in offering this discussion is to propose to fill a gap, a most serious omission, which, if not remedied, will have an adverse effect on our future activities and will facilitate the continuation of the conditions that made possible the errors into which our movement drifted.

I am sure that our club is typical of a large number in our Association, which carry on no independent activity worth mentioning, and are engaged in the endless task of maintaining contact with the membership. A study of the ills of such a club will point up in high relief the organizational shortcomings that hamper our work and set a limit to our achievements.

Without, for the moment, trying to analyze, let us simply list the weaknesses, as they appear on the surface.

(1) Average attendance at meetings—10 percent. (2) Year-around absentees—60 percent. (3) Consistent activity—only one—Worker Route—participation—5 percent. (4) Membership in mass organizations—40 percent; almost all active. (5) Leaders 100 percent engrossed in routine business and visiting members. (6) Literature sales—almost nil.

The list is incomplete, but will suffice to indicate what most of us have experienced at first hand. This is nothing new, and Comrade Williamson for one has been writing excellent articles in an attempt to teach us how to improve the situation.

My contention is that the difficulty is basic. Furthermore, the errors cited in the Resolution cannot be saddled with an appreciable part of the blame, as these conditions have existed for a long time, and are the fertile soil in which such distortions of Marxism-Leninism can thrive.

We pride ourselves on our inner-democracy, and justly so. There are few organizations that can match our record in this respect. Yet right here is where we must look for the weak link in the chain. The fault does not lie in our set-up, for we certainly possess all the necessary machinery, and we know how to use it. The difficulty is inherent in our habits and tradition, handed down from an earlier period, when we were much more compact, more mobile, more disciplined, and ever so much more sectarian.

It should hardly be necessary to point out to an organization of Marxists that a decision will be made effective by the membership to the extent that the members have participated in the discussion leading up to the decision. Yet in our day-to-day activities, how many of our club, county and district leaders make use of this axiom? Certainly, the difficulties are tremendous, especially in war-time, but the penalty for disregarding this basic principle is that programs remain on paper, or are put into effect by a small percentage of the members. I have actually heard functionaries, who should know better, lay the blame for the failure of a plan on the business or non-cooperativeness of the rank and file members.

I can almost hear a thousand voices shouting, "But how is it possible to obtain participation in decisions when always the same few

faithful work horses appear at meetings?" The answer is ludicrously simple—my "voices" are putting the cart before the horse. The reason why most absentees prefer other meetings, the movies, or their homes on CPA meeting nights is that they see no particular point in attending. They are just plain NOT INTERESTED in the things that usually take place at our meetings. Either they are never asked to help make decisions or their opinions are invited in such a way that only one conclusion is welcomed, or again perhaps there are no terribly important or interesting decisions to be made at the periodic meetings of the club.

I would like to expand somewhat on the lack of interest in our meetings on the part of many members. Again an example from my own club. Brother A wants to engage in some form of activity and has a little time to spare. We have a Worker route that is precariously manned and can always use more people. But Brother A cannot be convinced that he should be the one to reinforce this activity. He has his reasons, period and sometimes exclamation mark. It happens that Brother A also considers working in the YMCA, the ailing local Democratic Party, or the high-society-controlled war organizations as not down his alley, especially because he would have to work as the lone CPA member (the club leaders, you must remember, are too busy carrying out urgent County directives on routine work to spend any time breaking ground in these directions). So Brother A is drawn into some of the tasks of holding the club together, such as sending out notices or tickets, or visiting delinquent members, etc. Brother A and most people like him soon retreat back into their shells and in turn are "visited."

Have I drawn too dismal a picture? I don't believe so. Certainly there are bright spots. Much good work has been done, and some brilliant work. Our members working as individuals in various organizations are doing a generally excellent job. There is, however, no point in a discussion of this nature to cite examples of objectives attained due to correct action. We all know that this happens occasionally, though in general my description holds true.

It appears that I have set forth an indictment of the leadership, particularly in the intermediate and lower ranks, and unfortunately I cannot escape the conclusion that our functionaries have not consistently applied the Marxist-Leninist training that the organization has given them. As members, we must all share the responsibility for allowing such conditions to exist. It is easy to see that the logical result of such a state must be periodic theoretical errors and serious weakening of the influence of the CPA. I submit the following proposals, in an attempt to supply a remedy, and invite members to criticize and amplify them.

1—Insist upon the last ounce of democratic procedure as laid down in our Constitution and By-laws.

2—Initiate a period of serious and organized study of our Marxist classics.

3—Pay much greater attention to the quality of our elected leaders. Give preference to those who are most in touch with actual field activity.

4—Back each responsible head with a strong and active executive committee. Insist that policy be set by the whole committee.

5—Draw active people into leading committees (an old stunt, but seldom effectively accomplished).

6—Consistently give priority to community activity over routine organizational tasks. The effect will be the opposite of what you might expect.

E. SELDEN.

New Jersey.

Free Discussion Held Guarantee of Marxist Line

Editor:

May I add my impressions concerning the recent serious discussions?

It seems to me that the leading people in our organization up to this point have stopped thinking for themselves and have accepted Browder's thesis as gospel. Only in this way can one explain why an entire party adopted an anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist position which held its grip for 18 months without one word of overt protest.

Browder hoped to allay the fears of the monopolists, who are opposed to social and economic improvement in society, by calling upon the workers to remain docile "for generations to come." He argued that if, in the postwar period labor should strike for better conditions, the capitalists would be displeased and would retaliate. Retaliation would lead to struggles. Struggles would lead to strengthening reactionary capitalism which would organize the fascist brigands. The result would be chaos and the peace of the world would be kaput.

I remember the Social Democrats in Germany advancing the same

theories although not as bluntly as Browder. Browder's grand illusion of abolishing or "minimizing" the class struggle within our present society so as to appease the evil forces which lead to fascism would have turned us in the same direction which the theories of the Social Democrats brought Germany.

It is my opinion that Browder's domination of thought in our movement has been very unhealthy. The fact is that the opinion of the outstanding Communist leaders had been suppressed. Browder's leadership created a stifling atmosphere in the Communist movement.

I have been wondering how it is possible that within a quarter of a century the Communists have twice adopted a revisionist program.

Lovestone's program, by the way, was far to the left of the two although it led in the same direction as Browder's. Browder was one of those who fought Lovestone and his policies but a decade and a half later, he brings forward an "improved" Lovestonism, and hands it

down from above as pure Marxism. It seems to me that in both cases, the cause may be traced to "one-man leadership" which rested upon personal rather than Marxist followers.

Credit should be given to William Z. Foster who refused to take the "pills—fit for a horse to swallow," as Mike Gold has picturesquely described Browder's thesis.

I would like to add that I don't agree with Duclos on the question of the dissolution of the CPUSA. Browder, too, makes this a crucial question which it is not. The crucial question is that of program.

The two dangers at present, in my opinion lie: 1) in the fact that Browder refuses to correct his ways, 2) that the Communist movement might swing into a sectarian approach to the problem of the U.S.A. The latter danger can be avoided, as I see it, if the Communists down below and the workers, are listened to more closely and that they are encouraged to think and speak without fear.

Sincerely,
F. DODGE.

Chinese Communists Bare Chungking's Civil War Plot

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Behind the Chinese Communist decision to withdraw its representatives from the People's Political Council, a limited discussion body in Chungking, there is every indication that China's internal situation is growing worse. The Yen-an statement, as heard by the FCC on Monday, charged that the Kuomintang authorities were ignoring all protests of the Chinese people and other parties. This refers particularly to the decision for a National Assembly which is scheduled to be held on Nov. 12, and which has the purpose, as Yen-an radio said, "to split the Chinese people and prepare for civil war."

Canada Premier Loses His Seat

OTTAWA, June 19 (UP).—Prime Minister Mackenzie King lost his Parliamentary seat today after the final tabulation of the soldier vote in the recent Canadian elections.

King lost his Prince Albert riding to E. I. Bowerman, Cooperative Commonwealth candidate, by 129 votes.

King led Bowerman by 263 votes in the civilian balloting, polling 7,799 to Bowerman's 7,928.

Leaders of King's Liberal Party said he would probably run again for the East Ottawa seat won by Liberal Jean Richard, who would step aside.

They said the soldier vote made no other changes in the over-all results of the national election last June 11.

Laborites For Unity With U.S.

LONDON, June 19 (UP).—Herbert Morrison, the former Labor Party Home Secretary, told American and Dominion reporters today that a Labor government would cooperate at least as much with the United States as with Russia.

While advocating economic principles closer to the Russian than the American viewpoint, he belittled suggestions that a Labor government would swing Britain away from the United States and toward the Soviet Union.

He said the Labor Party was especially well fitted to handle relations with the Soviet Union, adding: "We don't agree with their system of government, but we have sympathy for their economic system."

Morrison, chairman of the Labor Party's campaign committee, described Labor's plans to nationalize the transport, electricity and coal industries and the Bank of England.

He pointed out a "large field of agreement" between Labor and Conservative policies on international issues, and endorsed the British offer of Dominion status to India.

The Bank of England, he said, would become a national institution, while the government would reserve the right to direct industry, set industrial priorities and use former state-owned munition factories to produce essential consumer goods.

Senate Body Votes Higher OWI Fund

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UP).—A Senate appropriations subcommittee today voted to give the Office of War Information \$39,750,000 for the fiscal year starting July 1.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

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ROSE PASTOR STOKES



Today marks the 12th anniversary of the death of Rose Pastor Stokes (above), a charter member of the Communist Party, who devoted her life to the struggle for working class advance and world progress.

are not being consulted at all.

4. Furthermore, the National Assembly is not even going to write the new constitution, as our own Constitutional Convention did in 1787. The constitution has already been prepared by the Kuomintang and will simply be adopted in November. Thus we have a phony constitution, to be adopted by a phony assembly, elected in the phoniest way imaginable.

For these reasons, the Communists refused to take part in the People's Political Council, which was scheduled next month to ratify these phony procedures.

And because the Kuomintang insists on pressing this farce—in the guise of liberalizing the dictatorship—the Communists draw the conclusion that Chungking is openly preparing civil war.

This phrase "civil war" is not at all accidental. There is no question about the fact that the National Assembly coming in November is intended, as T. A. Bisson pointed out in The Nation for June 2, to give the Chungking authorities a position "from which they can move openly toward civil war with a show of legal authority."

Americans will have to realize also that this deliberate strategy in Chungking could not be taking place unless Chiang Kai-shek felt confident enough of official American support.

FACTORS INVOLVED
Here's what's involved in the Communist decision to withdraw from the People's Political Council:

1. This is a body which was set up in 1937, on which the Communists have some five or so representatives. It is actually a discussion commission, with no real powers. Or rather, whatever real powers it had have been lost in the subsequent entrenchment of the Kuomintang dictatorship.

2. The Kuomintang Party itself held a convention in May which decided upon a National Assembly this November. The People's Political Council is to meet in July, and is to ratify plans for the Assembly.

3. The Assembly—superficially intended to adopt China's long-delayed Constitution—is actually a completely undemocratic affair. The sooner the American public realizes that the better. Its delegates were chosen as long ago as 1936-37. Additional delegates are to be "elected" in the next months from lists prepared by the Kuomintang itself, and only in Kuomintang-controlled territory. The 90,000,000 Chinese in the vast northern areas controlled and defended by the Communists

Argentine Law on Parties Held Framed to Elect Peron

By ANDREW GORDON

MONTEVIDEO, June 19 (ALN).—Argentine resistance leaders this week branded the Argentine regime's statute on political parties as an insincere maneuver designed to fool domestic and foreign opinion.

Jose Aguirre, Conservative leader and an outstanding Catholic, told this correspondent that by the statute the regime proposes "to control the activities of political parties in order to impose and insure" the presidency for Col. Juan D. Peron, War Minister, vice-president and Labor Secretary in the present government.

Socialist leader Julio Gonzalez Iramain said that the statute "was not drafted to prepare for but to sabotage the elections."

Conservative Rodolfo Moreno, former governor of Buenos Aires province, said the dictatorship was using the statute "in order to gain time" and that the statute was based on the operation of an electoral court which "cannot be established because it is unconstitutional."

Julio Noble, former deputy of the Progressive Democratic party and editorial writer for La Nacion, said: "The statute is tantamount to an indefinite postponement. Even if the stipulations are carried out, elections will not be held before the

300 Argentine Students Arrested

Three hundred Argentine students were arrested near Buenos Aires Monday when police broke up an anti-fascist mass demonstration. Joseph Newman, in a copyrighted story in yesterday's Herald Tribune, reported that students were shouting: "Down with dictatorship!" and "Long live democracy!"

The 60,000 - strong Argentine University Federation will hold a student protest strike June 28. Upon appeal by the University dean, the students were released, but police threatened to suppress any further demonstrations.

end of 1946."

Former Radical party deputy Silvano Santander pointed out that "the statute is meaningless until the state of siege is lifted. Freedom of association and of the press continues to be non-existent and the jails are more filled than ever." Speaking for labor, Luis Victor Sommi, a leader of the Woodworkers' Union, declared that the statute "makes possible intervention into and regulation of parties in order to gear them to the conveniences of the dictatorship."

Marcel Deat Sentenced to Die

PARIS, June 19 (UP).—Marcel Deat, collaborationist and former editor of the Paris newspaper L'Ouvrier, was sentenced to death today. He has been a fugitive since the collapse of Germany, to which he fled after the liberation of France.

After the trial, the first to decree a death sentence in absentia, the prosecutor said it was "possible that Deat is in Paris, where he has many friends and could hide easier than in Germany."

The trial consisted solely of the reading of an hour long charge of treason by the prosecuting attorney. The court deliberated 10 minutes and returned a death sentence.

Deat's name was struck off the rolls of the Legion of Honor and his property confiscated by the state. He was the author in 1939 of the defeatist editorial, "Why Die for Danzig?"

Parri, Italy's New Premier, Has Active Anti-Fascist Record

By HELEN SIMON

Puerruccio Parri, Italy's new Premier, has a good record in the resistance movement, Italian sources told the Daily Worker yesterday.

Member of the Action Party, a founder of the Giustizia e Libertà group, he was commander of The Giustizia e Libertà brigades which were part of North Italy's huge partisan movement.

Parri, a middle class liberal newspaperman in the Mazzini tradition, spent many years in jail and on the deportation island of Ustica for anti-fascist activities. After Mussolini's ouster in August, 1943, he was one of the many political prisoners who escaped to fight against the Nazis and their fascist collaborators.

Selection of Parri as Premier represents a compromise between the Socialists and Communists, on the one hand, who wanted a cabinet headed by Socialist leader Pietro Nenni, and the reactionary Vatican forces who were pushing Alcide De Gasperi, former Christian Democratic Foreign Minister. Although he lacks administrative experience, Parri, as an anti-fascist, represents an advance over the last Premier, Ivanoe Bonomi.

Parri's government will include all six parties of the Committee of National Liberation. Socialists and Actionists, it will be recalled, refused to participate in Bonomi's government cabinet.

Most important, Parri has agreed that Nenni will be given the responsibility of preparing for a Constituent Assembly. Once

Italy's form of government is determined and elections are held, it will be possible to establish a government fully representative of the Italian people.

Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader, stresses two Allied promises that must be fulfilled: Elimination of fascism and fascists and formation of a government of the people's own choosing. The Parri cabinet will be a bridge toward this goal.

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Mr. Editor

Suggests Better
Page Arrangement

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Every time I have to interrupt my interest in an article to find its continuation on another page, I get exceedingly angry with the nuisance of it. Since I expect the Worker to be better in every respect than other newspapers, I am writing to you to tell you that this can be eliminated most of the time by merely changing the page number.

In the magazine section of the June 10th edition of the Worker page 5 should be changed to page 13 so that the Sen. Vandenburg column can be followed by turning the page. The Present Situation and the Next Tasks subjects which were page 6 and page 11 should have been pages 5 and 6. The 10 complete columns on Browder's position should have been on pages 7 and 8 all together. Page 9 should have dealt with the 4 columns on Revision and 1 column on the "Duclos before FDR Death" item and if your page 13 was changed to page 11 the entire magazine section would have been smooth and comfortable reading or study.

HENRIETTA SEWERSKI.

Urge Committee
To Study Housing

Kistler, W. Va.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Please publish the following resolution:

Whereas a great deal of post-war construction in the field of housing and community improvement is being planned and

Whereas the coal miners are more in need of such improvement than any other group in America, and

Whereas such a vast building program will do much to take up the slack in Employment when war production drops, Therefore be it resolved

That we the members of the Carver Clup, CPA urge Congress to establish a Committee to study housing, health, sanitation, transportation and cultural condition in coal mining communities with the aim of preparing legislation to improve these conditions and finally,

Be it resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to all West Va. Congressmen, to all local unions and civic clubs in this field and to all local and labor press.

W. G. WILLIAMS
CLARENCE MANN
DEWEY HOOD
Resolution Committee.

Soldier's Wife
Wants 'Overseas'

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Please do not keep me looking in vain for the Overseas page, which seemed addressed specifically to my soldier, and millions of others like him. I might point out that PM has continued its "Dear Joe" page to the serviceman, but unfortunately, it is so purely vapid and meaningless, and patronizing, I feel no desire at all to pass it along to anyone, much less a soldier stuck in an inactive zone, far from home, beginning to wonder what all the shooting was for.

Please let me tell you that I am your staunch supporter.

A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Rally Honors Cuban National Hero

By JUAN ANTONIO CORRETTIER

The first centennial anniversary of the birth of General Antonio Maceo, Cuban liberator, was celebrated at Town Hall Monday night. Dr. Salvador Garcia Aguiro, Cuban Senator and member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Socialist Popular Party, delivered the principal address in the name of the Cuban parliament.

Antonio Maceo y Grajales, general of the Cuban Army of Liberation and his country's most beloved hero, was born in Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, June 14, 1845. A Negro, he was the son of a Venezuelan father and a Cuban mother. His maternal grandfather was a Dominican.

As a boy he worked as a muleteer, and obtained a knowledge of the country which served him in later life in his military exploits from one side of the island to the other, when he drove before him at the "machete" point the 150,000 Spanish veterans under the command of Generals Martinez Campos and Valeriano Weyler.

At this time he became a cour-

rier for the Cuban patriots who were secretly working for an insurrection. He was 21 when Carlos Manuel de Cespedes proclaimed Cuba's independence in Yara, October 10, 1868. He joined the revolt and was a general at 26.

In 1878, when the peace of Zanjón was made, and Cuba's independence seemed a dream of the past, he alone refused to surrender, fought to the bitter end, fooled the Spanish Command in the Magos of Baragua, and went into exile. He came back with Flor Crombet, landed on the eastern coast and started one of the most brilliant military achievements of the 19th century by crossing the island from east to west, vanquishing the last Spanish Army in Spanish America.

He was killed in action in 1897, after having completed his military task. He did not live long enough to prevent U. S. intervention in the Cuban insurrection, as he had hoped.

In his speech Monday night Dr. Garcia Aguiro made an eloquent scientific analysis of Maceo's role in the Cuban Revolution and its influence in Cuba today. Dr. Garcia

Aguiro said Maceo fought for and represented not only the political liberation of the nation but also the social emancipation of the people. Today after almost 50 years of republican life the "guajiro," Cuba's landless peasant, is not yet the owner of his land but is exploited by native reactionaries and foreign imperialists. Maceo fought for the racial equality of all Cubans, but the Cuban Negro is discriminated against. Maceo fought for Puerto Rican independence as well as for Cuba's but Puerto Rico's national independence is not recognized.

Garcia Aguiro called on all Cubans, all Puerto Ricans, all Spanish Americans and Spaniards to finish the Revolution by adopting as a fighting slogan Maceo's famous words: "So long as there is one injustice to right the Revolution is not finished."

Earlier in the evening Jesus Colon, Puerto Rican president of the Spanish section of the International Workers Order called for Puerto Rico's independence. Other participants in the meeting were Don Cayetano de Quesada, of a patri-

cian Cuban family, friends of Maceo; Julio Cardenal, president of the Organizing Committee; the Cuban poet Enrique Martí Rosell; Dr. Angel Suarez Rocabruna; Eusebia Cosme, famed Cuban artist and her compatriots Alberto Socarras and Luis Humberto Varona; and the Puerto Rican pianist, Narciso Figueroa.

General Fulgencio, ex-president of Cuba, who was out of town, sent a telegram. The Cuban Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Guillermo Belt, addressed the rally by radio. He is attending the San Francisco Conference as head of the Cuban delegation.

Curb Civilian
Use of Atabrine

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UP).—

The War Production Board today restricted the use of atabrine because of increased Allied military requirements in Pacific areas. However, the agency said that controlled distribution will assure adequate supplies for civilian use in malarial regions of the United States.

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**Sports World Loses a Grand Guy,
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Bill Mardo

Sid Mercer finally had the third strike called on him yesterday, and the sports world has lost not only a superb baseball scribe, but also a truly fine person.

For the past 40 years, Mercer has dotted the baseball skyline with stories which deservedly won for him recognition as dean of America's baseball writers. Of those 40 years on the baseball beat, Mercer spent one-quarter of a century with the Hearst Journal-American. But the venom which is identified with that paper's policies never poisoned the personality of Sid Mercer, who was unquestionably one of the most beloved men in his field.

As a matter of fact, the most accurate testimony to Mercer's popularity was that after Judge Landis' death, it was the name of Sid Mercer that most often came up for mention as successor to the late commissioner.

The 65-year-old scribe was one of the founders and a charter member of the Baseball Writers Association of America, and served as president of that national body.

Mercer's death yesterday came after many years of lingering illness, and his passing grieves his many friends and readers. It's almost ironic that Sid's death comes so soon after that of Hype Igoe—who was to boxing what Mercer meant to baseball reporting.

This page would like to join the host of other sports departments throughout the country who pay tribute to a grand guy.

Clyde King is his name, and in case you haven't noticed, he's the strong righthander who's been playing such a vital role in the Dodgers' temporary climb to the top. The 20-year-old North Carolinian has since last Thursday beaten the Giants twice and the Braves once.

The New York State Division of the American Youth for Democracy is sponsoring a forum tonight on the campaign to end Jim Crow in major league baseball. At the Joan of Arc Junior High School along about 8:45 this evening, Councilman Ben Davis, Jr., sports editors Joe Cumiskey and Joe Bostic, will take the rostrum to review the campaign and offer personal suggestions as to how the fight for the hiring of Negro stars can be further implemented.

It's highly significant that this issue is being brought to the public in the form of broad meetings, because the sooner the masses become actively acquainted with it and take some militant action toward ending the unlawful ban—the sooner will the campaign be won.

Another very hopeful sign was the Monday night meeting organized by the Metropolitan Interfaith and Interracial Coordinating Council, Inc., at Manhattan Center.

Representatives of the UE, UOPWA, and Furriers' unions were present at the rally, in addition to Councilman Mike Quill and the fine Negro star, Showboat Thomas. One of the practical results of the meeting was the formation of a Continuations Committee which will undertake the job of initiating some practical tasks toward speeding up the campaign.

We've said this before and we maintain it again. This campaign can be won if the trade unions roll up their sleeves, get into the fight, and wage it consistently until the reactionary magnates have no other alternative but to hire Negro stars. Branch Rickey and his crowd will never sign Negro players until they're pushed to the wall and forced to do so. If that means picketing of ballparks, this too will have to be considered. At any rate, that's my thoughts.

The Adventures of Richard

The Kids Greet 'Ike'

By Mike Singer

No-Nose, Flekel and Shnook went to Manhattan to see General Eisenhower yesterday. It was a memorable experience—especially for No-Nose and Shnook. Somewhere in Central Park they edged up to the driveway and squeezed in, among hundreds of other kids. A big, red-haired youngster said to No-Nose: "Cut out the pushing, we were here first."

"Ya own the park?" No-Nose replied belligerently, "Gen. Eisenhower is a friend of my uncle."

A dozen kids stared at No-Nose. "Chee," one squirt gasped, "his uncle knows Eisenhower."

"Don't believe him," Flekel declared, "everybody in the world is a friend of his uncle. He ain't got a uncle."

And then came "Ike." Shnook go so excited he sneaked under a cop's arm and started dashing to the car, but the policeman coralled him and pushed him back. "Hey, Eithenhower, hey Eithenhower," Shnook screamed. "It's me, Shnook, my couthin ith in your army."

No-Nose yelled: "Yea for the General, he's General Eisenhower." Flekel shouted at him: "Oh, shud-dup, who else is he?"

"You ain't even excited, Flek." No-Nose retorted, "Whassa-matter, don't you see the General?"

"I ain't excited?" Flekel shot back, "I'm so excited my heart's bouncing around like a basketball."

Eisenhower's car passed by, the General waved his arms, a great, big smile on his warm, honest face. He was looking in Shnook's direction.

Shnook screamed with joy, "He's looking through at me, the General ith looking at me."

"Whyntcha ask him over to your house, already?" No-Nose sneered, "He's looking at all of us, dope."

"He wuth not; he wuth looking at me."

And then General Eisenhower passed by. The kids broke up. "Boy, what a swell guy," No-Nose said, "on account of him I didn't have to go to school."

"Ya played hookey," Flekel said. "Dat ain't hookey; that's being patriotic," No-Nose answered.

Baseball Standings

(Not including yesterday's games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	Games Behind
Detroit	23	21	.520	—
New York	23	22	.510	1
Boston	27	24	.529	2½
Chicago	27	26	.509	3½
St. Louis	24	24	.500	4
Washington	22	26	.458	6
Cleveland	21	26	.447	6½
Philadelphia	20	29	.408	8½

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	Games Behind
Brooklyn	31	21	.596	—
Pittsburgh	30	23	.566	1½
St. Louis	29	23	.558	2
New York	30	24	.556	2
Chicago	26	22	.542	3
Boston	25	25	.500	4
Cincinnati	22	27	.449	7½
Philadelphia	14	42	.250	18

Local Batting

GIANTS			
Ott	337	Treadway	371
Reyes	329	Weintraub	367
Jorgens	324	Mallory	323
D. Gardella	324	Kerr	327
Kintis	329	A. Gardella	367
Lombardi	328	Berres	363
Hausmann	323	Hudson	360
Rucker	372	Deboning	369

DODGERS			
Rosen	336	Stanky	363
Olme	331	Adesholt	345
Basinski	365	Bordagray	327
Sandlock	369	Hari	371
Walker	326	Dantonio	167
Andrews	378	White	365
Galan	375	Hayworth	369
Schultz	364		

YANKEES			
Eiten	353	Savage	354
Stirnweis	363	Derry	338
Grimes	326	Methany	325
Martin	328	Stainback	329
Drescher	367	Crompton	369
Bexas	326	Garbark	366
Crossetti	327	Milosevich	369

Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Boston	001	104 021-3 13 6
NEW YORK	000	002 000-2 3 1
Tobin and Masi; Emmerich, Fischer (6) Volselle (8) and Lombardi.		

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF-Fred Waring's Show	11:05-WOR-Tello-Test-Quiz	11:30-WEAF-Soldier Who Came Home
WOR-News; Talk; Music	WABC-Second Husband	WOR-Take It Easy Time
WJZ-Breakfast With Breneman	WJZ-News Reports	WABC-Bright Horizon
WABC-Amanda-Sketch	WMCA-News; Talk-Linda Gray	WQXR-Concert Music
WMCA-News; Music Box	WQXR-Concert Music	11:45-WEAF-David Harum
WQXR-Alma Dettinger, News	WOR-What's Your Idea?	WJZ-Ted Malone-Talk
11:05-WOR-Tello-Test-Quiz	WABC-Aunt Jenny's Stories	11:55-WOR-Lanny and Ginger, Songs
WABC-Second Husband		

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF-Don Goddard, News	12:45-WEAF-Jerome Orchestra	1:00-WEAF-Mary Margaret McBride
WOR-News; Music	WABC-Our Gal Sunday	WOR-Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ-Glamor Manor	WJZ-H. R. Baukhage	WABC-Life Can Be Beautiful
WABC-News; Kate Smith's Chat	WABC-Life Can Be Beautiful	1:15-WOR-Lopez Orchestra
12:15-WEAF-Maggi McNeillis	WABC-Big Sister	WJZ-Constance Bennett, Comment
WABC-Big Sister	1:30-WABC-Bernadine Flynn	WJZ-Galen Drake
12:30-WEAF-News From the Pacific	WMCA-The Captain Tim Healy's	1:45-WEAF-Morgan Beatty, News
WOR-News; the Answer Man	WABC-News; Helen Trent	WOR-John J. Anthony
WABC-News; Women's Exchange	12:45-WEAF-Jerome Orchestra	WABC-Young Dr. Malone
WABC-Helen Trent		

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF-The Guiding Light	2:15-WEAF-Today's Children	2:30-WEAF-Women in White
WOR-Cedric Foster, News	WOR-Talk-Jane Cowell	WQXR-Request Music
WJZ-John B. Kennedy	WJZ-Ethel and Albert	3:00-WEAF-A Woman of America
WABC-Two on a Clue	WABC-Rosemary-Sketch	WOR-Martha Deane Program
2:15-WEAF-Today's Children	WQXR-Treasure Salute	WJZ-Best Sellers-Drama
WOR-Talk-Jane Cowell	3:30-WEAF-Women in White	WABC-Time to Remember
WJZ-Ethel and Albert	WQXR-Request Music	3:45-WEAF-Hymns of All Churches
WABC-Rosemary-Sketch	3:00-WEAF-A Woman of America	WABC-Tena and Tim
WQXR-Treasure Salute	WOR-Martha Deane Program	3:00-WEAF-A Woman of America
3:30-WEAF-Women in White	WJZ-Best Sellers-Drama	WABC-Time to Remember
WQXR-Request Music	3:15-WEAF-Ma Perkins	3:30-WEAF-Pepper Young's Family
3:45-WEAF-Hymns of All Churches	WABC-Off the Record	WOR-Rambling With Gambling
WABC-Tena and Tim	3:45-WEAF-Right to Happiness	WABC-Landl Trio, Songs
3:00-WEAF-A Woman of America	WABC-Backstage Wife	4:00-WEAF-Backstage Wife
WOR-Martha Deane Program	WOR-News; Jay Johnson, Songs	WJZ-Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WJZ-Best Sellers-Drama	WABC-House Party	4:15-WEAF-Stella Dallas
WABC-Time to Remember	WJZ-Beautiful Music	4:25-WABC-News Reports
3:15-WEAF-Ma Perkins	4:30-WEAF-Lorenzo Jones	WOR-Food and Home Forum
3:30-WEAF-Pepper Young's Family	WABC-Feature Story	WMCA-War News
WOR-Rambling With Gambling		

FROM THE PRESS BOX

Ike's Lifetime Secret: He Played Pro Ball

By C. E. Dexter

General "Ike" Eisenhower paid a personal visit to the game he loves so much, when after his city-wide tour yesterday, he entered the Polo Grounds at 2:55 and drove around the field amid the tumultuous greetings of 27,062 fans present at the Giant-Boston contest, which incidentally, the Giants lost 9-2.

The beloved, blue-eyed Ike stood up as his car circled the diamond, and he gave the crowd that inimitable smile of his, and a two-handed thumbs-up, Victory sign salute.

In a brief interview prior to the game's start, Ike told reporters his "lifetime secret"—that before he entered West Point he played professional ball with a Kansas baseball club. Mel Ott and Bob Coleman represented the Supreme Allied Commander with an autographed bat and baseballs signed by members of the Giants and Braves.

Ike left his box behind the Giant dugout when rain started to fall in the fourth inning, and retired to Horace Stoneham's office for a little while.

Jim Tobin won his sixth game of the season as he handcuffed the Giants pretty efficiently. Bill Emmerich started for the Ottmen and was credited with his first setback. Rube Fischer and Bill Volselle took turns in relief chores during the day.

Both Giant runs were scored in the sixth inning on successive home runs by Johnny Rucker and George Hausman. Rucker's fourth circuit clout was an inside-the-park poke and Hausman slammed his second round-tripper of the season into the left-field stands.

Leading 2-0 going into the sixth, the Braves really put on an out-

burst sparked by hurler Jim Tobin's home run into the upper left-field stands. He're how that inning went:

Medwick singled to left, and went to second on a sacrifice. Mack's single to center scored Joe. Masi singled to right, pushing Mack to third, and Masi went to second on the throw-in. And it was at this point that Jim Tobin stepped up and slammed out his home run. And it was also at that moment that Mel Ott decided Bill Emmerich had enough trouble for one afternoon. Rube Fischer went in and retired the side.

The Braves scored two more tallies in the eighth inning, and one more in the ninth. For the Giants, it was their 18th loss in their last 23 games.

Senate Report Backs Foreign Trade Bills

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UP).—A majority report from the Senate Foreign Trade Subcommittee today called for government encouragement of foreign trade to balance "the lopsided economy" expected to prevail in the United States at the end of the war.

Prepared by Sens. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) and Brien McMahon (D-Conn.), the report called for enactment of the reciprocal trade and Bretton Woods agreements.

Sen. Arthur Capper (R-Kans.) did not concur.

RADIO

WMCA-570 Kc.	WEVD-1330 Kc.
WEAF-600 Kc.	WNEW-1180 Kc.
WOR-710 Kc.	WLIB-1190 Kc.
WJZ-770 Kc.	WNN-1650 Kc.
WNXC-890 Kc.	WQV-1290 Kc.
WABC-930 Kc.	WENT-1430 Kc.
WINS-1000 Kc.	WQXR-1500 Kc.

4:45-WEAF-Young Widder Brown	5:00-WEAF-When a Girl Marries	5:15-WEAF-Portia Faces Life
WJZ-Hop Harrigan	WOR-Uncle Don	WOR-Superman
WABC-Danny O'Neill, Songs	WJZ-Terry and the Pirates	WJZ-Dick Tracy
5:00-WEAF-When a Girl Marries	WABC-WACS on Parade	WQXR-Today in Music
WOR-Uncle Don	WQXR-News; Music	5:30-WEAF-Just Plain Bill
WJZ-Terry and the Pirates	5:15-WEAF-Portia Faces Life	WOR-Tennessee Jed-Sketch
WABC-WACS on Parade	WOR-Superman	WJZ-Jack Armstrong
WQXR-News; Music	WJZ-Dick Tracy	WABC-Cimarron Tavern-Sketch
5:15-WEAF-Portia Faces Life	WQXR-Today in Music	5:45-WEAF-Front-Page Farrell
WOR-Superman	5:30-WEAF-Just Plain Bill	WOR-Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ-Dick Tracy	WOR-Tennessee Jed-Sketch	WJZ-Captain Midnight
WQXR-Today in Music	WABC-Cimarron Tavern-Sketch	WABC-Sparrow and the Hawk
5:30-WEAF-Just Plain Bill	5:45-WEAF-Front-Page Farrell	WQXR-Man About Town
WOR-Tennessee Jed-Sketch	WOR-Adventures of Tom Mix	

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF-News Reports	6:15-WEAF-Concert Music	6:30-WEAF-News Reports
WOR-Paul Schubert	WJZ-What Are the Facts?	WABC-James Carroll, Tenor
WJZ-Kiernan's News Corner	WABC-James Carroll, Tenor	6:30-WEAF-News Reports
WABC-Quincy Howe, News	6:30-WEAF-News Reports	WJZ-News; Whose War?; Talk
WMCA-News; Talk	WABC-News; Whose War?; Talk	WABC-Sally Moore, Contralto
6:15-WEAF-Concert Music	WMCA-Racing Results	6:40-WEAF-Sports-Bill Stern
WJZ-What Are the Facts?	6:40-WEAF-Sports-Bill Stern	6:45-WEAF-Lowell Thomas
WABC-James Carroll, Tenor	6:45-WEAF-Lowell Thomas	WOR-Sports-Stan Lomax
6:30-WEAF-News Reports	WOR-Sports-Stan Lomax	WJZ-Adventures of Charlie Chan
WABC-News; Whose War?; Talk	WJZ-Adventures of Charlie Chan	WABC-The World Today
WABC-Sally Moore, Contralto	WABC-The World Today	WMCA-Recorded Music
WMCA-Racing Results	WMCA-Recorded Music	6:55-WABC-Robert Trout, News
6:40-WEAF-Sports-Bill Stern	6:55-WABC-Robert Trout, News	7:00-WEAF-Supper Club, Variety
6:45-WEAF-Lowell Thomas	7:00-WEAF-Supper Club, Variety	WJZ-Headline Edition
WOR-Sports-Stan Lomax	WJZ-Headline Edition	WABC-Jack Kirkwood Show
WJZ-Adventures of Charlie Chan	WABC-Jack Kirkwood Show	WQXR-Lisa Sergio
WABC-The World Today	WQXR-Lisa Sergio	7:15-WEAF-News of the World
WMCA-Recorded Music	7:15-WEAF-News of the World	WOR-The Answer Man
6:55-WABC-Robert Trout, News	WOR-The Answer Man	WJZ-Raymond Swing
7:00-WEAF-Supper Club, Variety	WJZ-Raymond Swing	WABC-Variety Musicale
WJZ-Headline Edition	WABC-Variety Musicale	WMCA-Five-Star Final
WABC-Jack Kirkwood Show	WMCA-Five-Star Final	WQXR-Operetta Scrapbook
WQXR-Lisa Sergio	WQXR-Operetta Scrapbook	7:30-WEAF-Roth Orchestra
7:15-WEAF-News of the World	7:30-WEAF-Roth Orchestra	WOR-Can You Top This?
WOR-The Answer Man	WOR-Can You Top This?	WJZ-The Lone Ranger
WJZ-Raymond Swing	WJZ-The Lone Ranger	WMCA-Ellery Queen
WABC-Variety Musicale	WMCA-Ellery Queen	7:45-WEAF-H. V. Kaltenborn
WMCA-Five-Star Final	7:45-WEAF-H. V. Kaltenborn	WMCA-New Yorkers at War
WQXR-Operetta Scrapbook	WMCA-New Yorkers at War	WHN-Johannes Steel, News
7:30-WEAF-Roth Orchestra	WHN-Johannes Steel, News	8:00-WEAF-Mr. and Mrs. North
WOR-Can You Top This?	8:00-WEAF-Mr. and Mrs. North	WOR-Cecil Brown
WJZ-The Lone Ranger	WOR-Cecil Brown	WJZ-News of Tomorrow
WMCA-Ellery Queen	WJZ-News of Tomorrow	WABC-Play-The Saint, with Brian Aherne
7:45-WEAF-H. V. Kaltenborn	WABC-Play-The Saint, with Brian Aherne	8:15-WOR-Curt Massey, Songs
WMCA-New Yorkers at War	8:15-WOR-Curt Massey, Songs	WJZ-Lum and Abner
WHN-Johannes Steel, News	WJZ-Lum and Abner	8:30-WEAF-Billie Burke Show
8:00-WEAF-Mr. and Mrs. North	8:30-WEAF-Billie Burke Show	WOR-Bert Wheeler Show
WOR-Cecil Brown	WOR-Bert Wheeler Show	WJZ-David Harding-Counterspy
WJZ-News of Tomorrow	WJZ-David Harding-Counterspy	WABC-Dr. Christian
WABC-Play-The Saint, with Brian Aherne	WABC-Dr. Christian	8:35-WABC-Bill Henry, News

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Your Home Town

by John Meldon

I'M BEGINNING to have doubts about some of my friends whom I looked upon in the past as level-headed intelligent guys. These doubts slowly crystallized after I started writing this column in the Daily Worker. Take for instance my friend H.H. whom I've known for years and always looked on with respect. He seemed to be a serious person, and while he didn't lack a sense of humor, my conversations with him were rather on the ponderous side. But after I began writing Your Home Town, I began to detect a subtle metamorphosis in H.H.'s character. He called me up one day, all excited, and said: "Johnny, I want to see you right away. I've got a swell idea for your column." Naturally I said okay. In fact I began to pant a bit in expectation, because I'm always in the market for ideas. Furthermore, I sort of established a reputation in Your Home Town as something of a satirist, leaning toward the zany side of things. So, I met H.H.—a big, solemn faced chap who speaks slowly and thoughtfully, and he gave me his idea:



"Johnny," said he, without cracking a smile (in fact he was deadly serious) "I got a bang-up idea. Something I always wanted to do myself but never got around to it. You're the guy that can do it. It's a knockout!"

"Fine," said I, "but please be specific. I'm all ears."

"I want you to interview a horse out at the Jamaica track," said H.H. "It'll be a knockout. Right from the horse's mouth. Tell about what a race horse thinks about human beings, about their screwy habits, betting like mad, etc."

IT TOOK me a few moments to determine that my heretofore serious-minded friend really meant it and I'm afraid we parted in a coolish atmosphere. To be more precise he's going about telling my friends that that guy Meldon is an awful disappointment to him. Has no story sense, doesn't appreciate the finer nuances of satire. Well, I consoled myself, at least H.H. has a screwy side to his character I'd never suspected, but thank goodness the rest of my friends are good, solid and substantial citizens. But my illusions didn't last long. Another highly intelligent pal of mine called on me a few days later and surreptitiously took out a notebook and said: "Johnny, you're just the guy to write this stuff up. I've had a hobby for several years of jotting down remarks I hear as people pass on the street. It's fascinating. For instance, the other day two fellows passed me and I heard one of them say 'My wife's a Catholic but I'm neutral.' Ain't that a lulu? Now look, I got 798 remarks here. Look! This. I heard a woman say to another: 'The reason Longchamps don't have mirrors at their bars is because if people of the class who go to Longchamps look at themselves

long enough they get disgusted and go home. Then Longchamps would lose trade. . . ."

It took me a little time to calm down my remark-collecting friend and convince him that while his hobby might be fascinating to him, a lot of people would consider it strictly uninteresting. After that crack, I'm afraid I lost friend number 2.

THEN a very scholarly chap dropped into the office to see me. By this time I had begun to greet such visitors with a choleric eye. He wanted me to write a column about how at this time every year, the big newspapers send reporters to Bryant Park to do articles on the pigeons and the pigeon's friends.

"What I want you to write," he said with a complete deadpan expression, "is a column on the reporters—how bored they must be writing tripe like that. You get the angle, Johnny. Show how capitalism distorts a lot of fine writing talent on such meaningless stuff. Raise hell. Maybe you can win some of those guys over to our side. They need a champion. . . ."

That was that. Now friend number 3 is telling people he's awfully disillusioned with me.

There's no getting away from it. Sometimes I get to feeling like that old Quaker who sat staring at his wife at the dinner table one night and finally said: "Sarah, sometimes I think the only sane people alive are thee and me—and sometimes I think you're nuts."

There's a Bit of the Wack In the Best of Us

Protest Sale Of 600 Nazi Films

"It is we (the United Nations) who are supposed to re-educate the Germans, not the Germans us," the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions told President Truman, Senator Barkley, Sam Rayburn and James E. Markham, Alien Property Custodian, in a telegram yesterday protesting the sale and distribution of more than 600 German and Austrian films produced during the Nazi regime.

The message, signed by Jo Davidson, chairman of the executive board, Fredric March, Treasurer, Van Wyck Brooks, Albert Einstein, Lillian Hellman, Paul Robeson and others, said that the "distribution of these films at a time when all efforts of the United States and the other United Nations are aimed at the complete elimination of Nazism and Fascism," would make the "San Francisco Conference, the Allied Control Commission and the War Crimes Commission meaningless."

Postwar Problems Of Radio Industry

Network and agency officials, government and union representatives will discuss the postwar expansion and employment problems of the radio industry at the Conference of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, next Saturday, June 23, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Robert Swezey, vice-president of the Mutual Broadcasting System, will speak on the social responsibilities of radio. The advertising agency's role in radio expansion will be discussed by Harry Ackerman, vice-president of Young and Rubicam.

Gilbert Seldes, director of television for the Columbia Broadcasting System, will analyze the job potentialities in postwar television and a representative of the Federal Communications Commission will present the government's view on the establishment of "FM" stations.

American History Has Its Songs

By MILDRED FLEMING

HOLLYWOOD.—Why have film musicals made so little progress? Why do film producers still cling to the "pure" entertainment-cheesecake-backstage formula for musicals?

First, there are exceptions. Columbia has just made The Gay Senorita, which in song, dance and romance shows the contributions made to American life by our Mexican-Americans, and the conflict lies between those forces who want to encourage and those who are opposed to this sort of enrichment of our democracy. But we continue to do the "Diamond Horseshoe" sort of thing which can succeed only if it has a Betty Grable-Dick Haymes attraction.

Lewis Allan, composer of Strange Fruit, Beloved Comrade, Freedom Is My Land, and lyrics of The House

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Directed by GEORGE ABBOY
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN
Dances by JEROME ROBBINS
44th ST. THEATRE W. of W. 4th. AIR-COND.
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"An out of the world connection!"—Garland, Jour.-Amer.
MICHAEL TODD presents
UP IN CENTRAL PARK
Book by HERBERT A. DONATHY FIELDS
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
BROADWAY THEATRE, E-way at 53 St.
Eves. at 8:30. Mat. WED. & SAT. at 2:30

I Live In, has had great success with music which has made some significant comment—perhaps because it expressed musically an emotion keenly felt by the people. Allan is now working as a scenario-writer at Columbia, and he feels that on the screen the dramatic form has made much greater progress than musicals. For instance, we have made many such pictures as The Little Foxes, Tomorrow the World and Watch On the Rhine, though still not enough of course. But musicals, with only a very few exceptions, have remained in the cheesecake-backstage tradition. Yet the stage has indicated the way with Oklahoma and Bloomer Girl.

"Film-producers have not yet started to explore the vast possibilities for musicals in the history of America," Allan said.

"Look at the Revolutionary period, the covered-wagon days—chock full of ideas for musicals, using the folk-melodies and music of the period. Earl Robinson and I are building a musical around the Town Crier idea as symbolic of the freedom of communication and the responsibility not to distort the news but to serve the interests of the people."

Allan pointed out how popular forms such as the "pop" tune has been used by Yip Harburg in his stirring "The Eagle and Me"—the spiritual form in Allan's own plea for happiness for the Negro people today. Even the strip-tease had political implications when Allan employed it in the Federal Theater as a satire on the appeasement of fascism.

A new fresh approach, Allan emphasizes, is the need for musicals today—an approach which will be stimulating to the audience because of its originality and because it has something to say that is close to their lives, their thoughts and emotions. That has romance and sentiment—but romance and sentiment that are real.

When I asked Allan how he started writing music and composing lyrics of this type, he answered quickly and in some surprise, "That's just how I feel." It seemed to him as simple as that. . . . For instance, take the lyrics of The House I Live In—"What is America to me? It's the house I live in, a plot of earth, the street . . . the grocer, the butcher and the people that I meet—" Allan explained that was his feeling about America—the feeling a lot of people seemed to have. He told me about a man who had just become a citizen and who was so touched by the lyrics that he hunted up Allan to tell him "You have just said what I feel about this country!" They are sing-

ing it in the camps and in some of our schools. It is a song children, too, can easily sing and understand. Frank Sinatra sings it in his recently-made featurette on tolerance.

Army Movie Tells Why We Are Fighting

Reviewed by EUGENE GORDON

The Army's seventh movie in its orientation Why We Fight series, now showing at the City Theatre, just east of Fourth Ave., is, if not the very best, certainly far toward the top. It is superb entertainment, and is just the kind of information about the causes of the anti-fascist war and why the United States entered it that the masses of our people want. It was produced by the Army's Pictorial Service under the supervision of Col. Frank Capra.

This 66-minute documentary has not been shown anywhere else in town, though it is worthy even of Music Hall. Whether its length or its subject (and the treatment thereof) makes it inconvenient for the uptown movie houses, there obviously is some reason for its being neglected. There should be a way of bringing it and other films in the series to every citizen and his offspring in the country.

HOW AMERICA LIVES

The picture starts with an introduction of the people who make America. It shows how we live, work and play. It shows our weaknesses and our strength. It shows us ourselves in relation to other world powers and it reminds us unforgettably why and how fascism came to power in Europe and Japanese militarism dominated the East.

There has never been a film, in my opinion, in which the commentator's words, or a singer's song, or a strain of music, more perfectly fitted the action on the screen. Synchronization of action and words is exact—as, for instance, the nostalgic singing, in a woman's voice, of "The Last Time I Saw Paris," while on the screen we see the streets, boulevards, parks and cafes of Paris under the crushing heel of the Nazis.

Every member of the armed forces is required by regulation to see the entire orientation series. The remaining six are Prelude to War, Divide and Conquer, The Nazis Strike, Battle of Britain, Battle of China, and Battle of Russia. Prelude to War and Battle of Russia have already been shown hereabouts.

Dramatic Revue at Negro Freedom Rally

A dramatic revue, Carry on—America! will be presented as a part of the program of the Negro Freedom Rally on Monday, June 25, at Madison Square Garden. Sequences for the revue have been written by Norman Corwin, Howard Fast, Langston Hughes and Gilbert Laurence, and some of the stars taking part in it will be Paul Robeson, Canada Lee, Hazel Scott, Kenneth Spencer, Libby Holman, Josh White, Pearl Primus and Hilda Simms. Directed by Mark Hess and Edward G. Perry, the revue is being produced for the Negro Freedom Rally by Pearl Mullin Productions.

Fighting Songs

The fighting songs of Yugoslavia highlight WMCA's United Nations Songs series, Sunday, June 24, 11:30 to 11:45 p.m. The recorded musical program of folk-tunes and dances will include: Balkan Night, Guerilla Song, Song of the Homeland, Arise, Guerillas, Far Away, and Guerilla Falsions. United Nations Songs, heard weekly on WMCA at the same hour, features the rallying songs of America and her fighting Allies.

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120 St. GR. 5-9728
TWO MASTERPIECES FROM RUSSIA AND FRANCE!
THE SOVIET HIT MUSICAL!
THEY MET IN MOSCOW
★ A whirlwind of songs and dances ★
of the old and new Russia!

Samuel Goldwyn presents
DANNY KAYE in
"WONDER MAN"
in Technicolor
COOL
ASTOR
114 St. 4-551
Continuously Popular Prices

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 9:45 A.M.
GREGG GREGORY
GARSON FECK
THE VALLEY OF DECISION
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
SPECTACULAR STAGE PRESENTATION
Picture at 9:35, 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35
Stage Show at 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35

BRACKEN-LAKE LYNN
Out of this World
ALAN JONES
"GIL LANE"
"GARY HARTON"
"JOEY BLOD"
"JOEY BLOD"

LAST TIMES TODAY
MOST DARING COMEDY OF A DECADE!
INIMITABLE . . . IRRESISTIBLE
BEATRICE LILLIE in
"ON APPROVAL"
ALAN JONES
"GIL LANE"
"GARY HARTON"
"JOEY BLOD"
"JOEY BLOD"

EXTRA
STARTING TOMORROW
Victor MacLaglen in
"The Informer" & "Soviet Border"

JEAN GABIN
DAYBREAK
(Le Jour se leve)
in "A superbly beautiful film!"—CUE

Coming Sat., June 23
NEW SOVIET FILM TRIUMPH!
"THE LAST HILL"
(Mighty epic of the last days of Stenstog)
ARTKINO RELEASE
Last 3 Days
ARTKINO'S
"THE URAL FRONT"
ROMANTIC! DRAMATIC! SINCERE!
Air-Cond. - Cont. From 9 A.M.
STANLEY THEATRE
7th AVE. bet. 43 & 42 STS.

Junior Miss
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
COOL **RIVOLI** Doors Open 9:30 A.M.
Broadway & 49th St.

WE ACCUSE!
Little CARNEGIE
W. 57th St.
Between 4th and 5th
Continuous from 1 P.M.

B29s Blast 3 Japanese Cities

Yanks Slice Last-Stand Pocket on Okinawa

GUAM, Wednesday, June 20 (UP).—U. S. battleships, cruisers, destroyers and smaller warships of the Pacific Fleet brought Japanese remnants on Okinawa under terrific fire Monday as 10th Army troops drove southward.

Japanese defenses on Okinawa were in process of collapsing Tuesday as Marines of the 3d Amphibious Corps on the west coast drove southward to the coast of the island, splitting the enemy's remnants into two pockets.

GUAM, Wednesday, June 20 (UP).—Three fleets of more than 450 Superfortresses heaped 3,000 tons of fire bombs on the Japanese industrial cities of Shizuoka, Fukuoka and Toyohashi today in the eighth devastation assault this month on the enemy's war factory centers.

Today's three-pronged raid increased to at least 20,500 tons the total weight of bombs cascaded on Japan this month—3,500 tons less than the monthly record set in May. Approximately 3,170 Superfortresses have been out this month.

Attacking at low level in the pre-dawn darkness at 4 a.m., Maj. Gen.

Curtis E. Lemay's B-29 armadas inflicted new devastation on Japan's so-called "shadow industries"—piece-work plants in homes, garages and backyards.

It was the first incendiary attack for any of the three cities, and it raised to 13 the number of Japanese industrial centers burned by B-29s in 25 fire-bomb missions since March 9.

Report Japanese Forces Now Evacuating Hainan Island

CHUNGKING, June 19—(UP).—Japanese forces were reported evacuating huge Hainan Island in the Gulf of Tonkin tonight, throwing open to the full fury of U. S. air and submarine attacks the sea supply lines of 500,000 enemy troops in southeast Asia who are already isolated by land.

Continued troop movements also indicated that the Japanese were planning to abandon the peninsula and their remaining holdings in

southern Kwangsi and Kwangtung, thus pulling back their entire front to the line of the West River. The line is anchored at the coast on Canton and Hong Kong.

Hainan is 190 miles long and 90 miles wide, with a population of 3,000,000. It was occupied by the Japanese shortly before Pearl Harbor, after they had bloodlessly gained transit across Indo-China with the connivance of the Vichy government.

Leopold Plans New Government Against Belgians' Opposition

King Leopold, III, yesterday precipitated a crisis in Belgian affairs by announcing his intention to form a new government and return to Belgium. The King's statement was issued in Salzburg, Austria.

Belgian resistance forces oppose the King's return. He is largely responsible for Belgium's pre-1940 "neutrality" policy which helped Nazi war plans, and for Belgium's sudden capitulation to Germany on May 18, 1940.

Leopold has been in Germany for five years. The last cabinet he appointed, headed by Hubert Pierlot, was ousted by Belgian patriots this winter.

Before leaving Brussels for Lon-

don in 1940, it will be recalled, the Pierlot regime instructed Belgian bankers and industrialists to collaborate with the Germans. When Pierlot returned to Belgium after liberation he attacked the resistance movement and refused to purge traitors.

Leopold's stubborn insistence upon resuming power forced resignation of the present cabinet, headed by Socialist Premier Achille von Acker. Resistance forces demand the King's abdication. Rightwingers—doubtless spearheaded by collaborationist industrialists and bankers who have not yet been brought to justice—issued a manifesto pledging loyalty to the King.

French Assembly Asks British Treaty

PARIS, June 19 (UP).—The Consultative Assembly, provisional parliament of France, voted unanimously tonight to ask the government to negotiate an alliance with Great Britain to complement the French alliance with the Soviet Union.

The vote was taken after Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in a long speech to the Assembly, accused Britain of undermining France's position in Syria and Lebanon to strengthen her own position in the Arab world.

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New York, Wednesday, June 20, 1945



An Okinawa baby, found abandoned in Naha when the 6th Division Marines entered the capital city, gets milk rations from Pharmacist's Mate J. W. Wood, Atlanta, Ga.

Yank Troops Find Big Cache Of Nazi Loot

PARIS, June 19 (UP).—An enormous hoard of Nazi loot, containing the main national wealth of Austria and Bavaria and valued in the billions of dollars has been found by American 3d Army troops at Regensburg, Germany, it was announced today.

The hoard is valued far above the \$4,000,000,000 gold cache found in the Merken salt mine, advices to European Theater Headquarters said.

First Lieut. John J. Stack, Jr., San Francisco, fiscal officer of a 12th Corps local military government detachment, found the loot in the vaults of the Regensburg branch of the German Reichsbank.

In the hoard were foreign securities valued at \$3,000,000,000 representing the wealth of Austria, and German domestic securities valued at \$2,000,000,000 representing the wealth of Bavaria, European Theater Headquarters said.

(The value of the German securities, especially if issued by the Nazi government, might prove nominal.)

Congress Gets Europa Protest

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A delegation of 10 Negro and white members of the National Maritime Union today protested to Congress against reported proposals to let a Nazi crew bring the luxury liner Europa to New York.

The NMU members got a most sympathetic reception today when they lodged their protests before Rep. Ellis Patterson (D-Cal) and Rep. Richard Welch (R-Cal), members of the House Merchant and Fisheries Committee. Patterson and Welch promised to press the issue in the necessary government departments.

Speaking in behalf of 90,000 NMU members, the 10 seamen issued the formal warning that "if this move goes through, Nazi sympathizers and those elements in American life who favor a soft peace will feel free to intensify their campaign of disruption and disunity."

The delegation included Harry Rubin, Brooklyn; Frank Gleason, N.Y.; James Liscomb, N.Y.; Charles White, New Orleans; Owen Kelly, N.Y.; Juan Ramos, N.Y., a native of Puerto Rico; Eugene Baldwin, San Francisco, and Gonzales and Frank Harrison, N.Y.

American Traitor Seized in Prague

LONDON, June 19 (UP).—An American traitor—Edward Leo Delaney—who broadcast propaganda throughout the war over the Nazi radio and attacked the New Deal and the late President Roosevelt,

was captured May 20 by a German-born American soldier, the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes said today.

Klaus Mann, son of Thomas Mann, Nobel prize-winning German novelist who exiled himself voluntarily from his native land because of differences with the Nazi creed, and Howard Byrne, correspondents on the newspaper, captured Delaney in Prague.

Delaney boldly introduced himself to Mann and Byrne in a hotel and invited them to have a glass of wine. Then he told them in detail of being in Germany and Czechoslovakia throughout the war, Stars and Stripes said.

Delaney, 58, was one of the eight American expatriates indicted for treason by a District of Columbia Grand Jury July 26, 1943.

Parri Nears Completion of Cabinet

ROME, June 19 (UP).—Premier Feruccio Parri has selected all but three of the ministers who will make up his new cabinet, it was disclosed tonight after a late meeting between Parri and Italian political leaders.

Numerous disputes marked the meeting, it was reported, with the Christian Democrats and the Socialists wrangling over appointment of an education minister.

